THE

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4688. 英一千八百八十七年八月十三號 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878. 戊寅年六月十四日 PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.* GEORGE STREET, 30, *Cornhill.* GORDON & GOTCH, *Ludgate Circus*, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street.*

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, *Rue Monsieur, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, *Nassau Street.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAM & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., *Square, Singapore.* C. HEINSZEN & Co., *Manila.*

CHINA:—*Macao*, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. *Swatow*, CAMPBELL & Co. *Amoy*, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. *Foochow*, HEDGE & Co. *Shanghai*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH. *Yokohama*, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFIUS, Esq. | W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. ja1

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete. Apply to

D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, July 11, 1878. tf.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to

GAS COMPANY,
West Point.
Hongkong, June 19, 1878. se19

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 90 *A* 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "*ARGENTINO*,"
915 Tons Register (1426 Tons Gross).
For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.
Hongkong, June 4, 1878. tf.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRONS' FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.
COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS.
SETS of GARDENING UTENSILS.
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.
MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases.
SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS.
SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS.
COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MASTHEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations.
DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps.
PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.

BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS.
LETTS'S DIARIES, for 1878.
NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS.
WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.
SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.
IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.
RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BRO.'S SCISSORS.
MANIFOLD WRITERS.
LETTER SCALES.
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.
BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.
CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours.
DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES.
QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.
UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK.
MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.
MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.

Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)
CUT LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent).
CRYSTALIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) *A* IIII*.
Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) *A* III*.
Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) *A* II*.
Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) *A* II.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) *B* I.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45°, 30°, O. P., and Naval.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.
BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.)
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER,
CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,
East Point, Hongkong.
March 5, 1878. se5

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. are prepared to SUPPLY FAMILIES and SHIPS with the SUGARS MANUFACTURED by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. tf.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A FIFTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO AND ONE-HALF TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on 6th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 15th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 15th July, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, July 4, 1878. jy10

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER.
FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
QUININE.
RED INK for STEEL PENS.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.
SUMMER SOCKS.
LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS.
NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS.
GRAPHOSCOPES.
STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES.
PEN-MAKING MACHINES.
CARBOLIC ACID.
NEW PLAYING CARDS.
IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES.
IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES.
FLOWER TROUGHS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS.
TABLE CUTLERY.
GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
G. B. D. PIPES.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF THE NEW SEASON'S

CUMSHAW MIXTURE.

This well-known and delicious Tea, is a most acceptable present to home friends, and is delivered free of all charges or duty to any part of Great Britain, at $8 per 5 Catty and $14 per 10 Catty Box.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 24, 1878.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'Clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 9, 1878. au1

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Following is the SCALE of RATES for SILK, with Average, that will be Charged by the above Company at this Port for the present Season.

To the Continent; by Mail Steamers,....1 %
" United Kingdom; do. ....1½ %
" do. by Holt's & Glen Strs.,1½ %
" do. by Castle Strs.,.....1½ %
" do. by other 1st-class Strs.,2 %

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 1, 1878. au1

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% "
" 12 " " 5% "

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHÜREN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

MR. SCHÜREN, from MANILA on his passage to EUROPE, begs to announce that he having been invited to stay a few months at this port, will OPEN A GALLERY at WYNDHAM STREET, (in the house formerly occupied by Mr APONG,)

FOR TWO MONTHS ONLY.

Mr SCHÜREN need not say any word in favour of his work, known all over the East as very superior, but remains assured that the Photos delivered will be his best recommendation.

The Atelier will be ready within a few days and the day of Opening the Gallery announced in due time.

Speciality in Portraits taken in white Dresses.
Hongkong, July 11, 1878. jy13

BALL'S
NECTAR CORDIAL,
MADE FROM HERBS,
A STIMULANT AND APPETIZER.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN: MESSRS. GEO. CURLING & Co., St. Mary Axe, London.

W. BALL,
China Dispensary, Hongkong.
June 20, 1878. jy20

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-fourth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Office of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 4, 1878 jy24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of July instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 4, 1878 jy24

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1877, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 12, 1878. se1

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
46, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, June 20, 1878. jy20

KELLY & WALSH'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCOS
Packed specially for this Climate.

BRANDS.

Smoking Mixture. *Mild Strength.*
Happy Thought. *Medium Strength.*
Dollar Brand. *Full Strength.*

The above-named Tobaccos are cut and packed under our own supervision from the stock received fresh each month from the manufacturers.

AGENTS.

HONGKONG..Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
AMOY..... " MOLLE & Co.
FOOCHOW.... " HEDGE & Co.
SWATOW.... " CAMPBELL & Co.
CHEFOO.... " H. SIETAS & Co.
TIENTSIN.... " G. W. COLLINS & Co.
NEWCHWANG " F. A. SCHULTZE & Co.

KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
KELLY & Co., Yokohama.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "*NAMOA*," Capt. WESTOBY, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 11, 1878. jy14

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "*VENICE*," P. RHODE, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 11, 1878. je18

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "*JAPAN*," Captain H. DE SMIDT, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 11, 1878. jy18

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship "*CALDERA*," ROBERT BRYCE WILLIAMS, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

The "*Caldera*" has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1878 jy15

FOR NAGASAKI, WLADIWOSTOCK AND NICOLAJEFSK.

The Danish Steamer "*NORDEN*," BOYESEN, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 4, 1878

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Schooner "*CHARLES L. PEARSON*," SWAIN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1878.

FOR HONOLULU.

The *A* 1 French Bark "*JEANE PIERRE*," LEGASSE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The *A* 1 American Schooner "*WILLIAM H. DEITZ*," ENDICOTT, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The *A* 1 Ship "*SIR CHARLES NAPIER*," FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

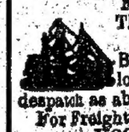
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Bark "*H. G. JOHNSON*," COLBY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

FOR LONDON.



The *A* 1 British Bark "*ANNIE LORWAY*," BENJAMIN GALES, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Bark "*KENTON*," COLVIN, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, June 20, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Ship "*NYASSA*," GARROCK, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Schooner "*SAN LORENZO*," Captain VIDARTE, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1878. jy18

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Clipper Ship "*SIR HARRY PARKES*," S. CHAPMAN, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 12, 1878. tf.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 16th July, 1878, at Half-past Three P.M.,

In the Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,—

The following very VALUABLE LOTS of LAND, with GODOWNS, &c., erected thereon, at Wanchai and Bowrington in Hongkong.

Particular attention of Investors is invited to the Sale of these very suitable Properties.

The LOTS will be put up Separately as under.

LOT No. 1.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 110, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 29,400 square feet, with Four Godowns Numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, erected thereon, and one Timber Yard. Crown Rent, $324 per Annum.

LOT No. 2.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lots No. 113 and 114, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground No. 113 contains in the whole about 19,964, and No. 114 contains in the whole about 19,110 square feet, with Eight Godowns Numbered 50, 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D, 51, 52, and 53, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $456 per Annum.

LOT No. 3.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 120, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 17,400 square feet, with Four Godowns Numbered 54, 54A, 55, and 55A, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $180 per Annum.

LOT No. 4.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 445, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 3510 square feet, with One Godown Numbered 6, and one Blacksmith's Shop, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $54.16 per Annum.

LOT No. 5.

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Bowrington in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 745, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 12,017 square feet, with Four Godowns Numbered 92, 92A, 93, 93A, erected thereon. Crown Rent, $185.38 per Annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at purchaser risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, June 24, 1878. jy16

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at Noon on SATURDAY, 20th of JULY, all the valuable LAND, HOUSES, &c., &c., situate at the Port of TAMSUI, FORMOSA, and known as the PAOU-SHUN PROPERTY, in TWO LOTS.

Lot 1 Consisting of GODOWNS, DWELLING-HOUSE, GARDENS, STARLING &c., &c.;

Lot 2 a plot of UPLAND GROUND very suitable for building purposes.

For particulars of property, and terms of sale, apply to

ELLIS & Co.,
TAMSUI.
Tamsui, 15th June, 1878. jy19

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. se8

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. de13

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1875.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1878. jy14

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 *(Wah Tsze Yat Po)*, CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, $1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the British Bark "*QUEEN OF THE SEAS*," from NEW YORK, are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 12, 1878. jy19

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenlyfer* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 o'clock To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, July 12, 1878. jy19

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Consignees of the undernoted Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from This Date it will be sold to defray expenses.

A R 1/2, 2 Cases MUSKETS,
Ex "*Oxfordshire*,"
from London, 3rd March, 1876.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878. jy29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Ex "*Amazone*."
TH 1844, Mr L. Thevenin, 1 case Ink, ... } from Marseilles.

Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *ANADYR*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Anadyr*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless information is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 8th Instant, at 10 o'clock, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 8, 1878.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 o'Clock p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 16th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, July 2, 1878. jy17

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about August 1st, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, *Agent.*

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against *Fire* to the extent of $45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....	„ 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	„ 104,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....	TLS. 754,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., *Chairman.*
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878. oc1

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACHEONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chau, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHEANG SING YEONG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAW, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20 % on the Premia.

OFFICE, *Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.*

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of *His Majesty King George The First*, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1873.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 12, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st of August.

As also,

The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two or three Rooms to suit convenience, with immediate possession. Fine spacious Verandah looking on to Harbour.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Intimations.

☞ Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 6.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Tabular View of the Officials composing the Chinese Provincial Governments.
Imperial Confucianism.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
Chinese Allegory.
The Concise Dictionary of Chinese.
The Corean Language.
Ti Tsz Kwei 弟子規 Rules for Sons and Younger Brothers.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
In Memoriam.
Were Yau and Shun Historical Persons?
Whirlwind at Canton.
Zoology.
Errata.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till July 31st next, for the Supply of 5000 Gallons VEGETABLE OIL for use at the LIGHT-HOUSES in the Southern Division of China, for the Year 1879. Printed forms of Tender for each of the 3 following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz:

1ST TEA-NUT OIL.
2ND PEA-NUT OIL.
3RD RAPE-SEED OIL.

The Oil to be perfectly pure and unmixed, of the best quality and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz:

1000 *Gallons on or before 1st November next.*
1500 „ „ „ *1st December* „
2500 „ „ „ *1st March*, 1879.

The Oil as it is delivered will be measured at the Custom House and 14½ Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 picul, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a pint.

No Tender will be accepted on any other forms than those issued from this Office.

The Covers to be headed "Tender for Light-house Oil."

The Commissioner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. B. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Amoy, 15th June, 1878. au1

THE *CHINESE MAIL*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE *Chinese Mail*.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillipines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, *President.*
J. W. ALEXANDER, *Vice-President.*
SAMUEL BORROWE, *Secretary.*
A. A. HAYES, JR., *General Manager*, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....$31,700,000
Surplus.....$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to Receive Patients at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine,

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for

Nervous and Liver Complaints AND ALL Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at $4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

☞ *Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.*

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE above has pleasure to inform the public of Hongkong that he has obtained the assistance of Mr Griffith (for many years manager and principal operator to Mr Saunders of Shanghai), and having carefully arranged the light of his New Studio and secured the newest and best appliances for obtaining the highest excellence in his work, he is now ready to produce all the Latest Novelties in Photographic Portraiture.—A large and varied Assortment of Views always ready. Superior Enlargements made at shortest notice.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF

NEAT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

—:o:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—:o:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yau Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yes Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; *Argus* Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Foong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazettes*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts.	Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours, ..50 cts.	Six hours, ...70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), ...	One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ...	..10 cents.
Half day, ...	35 cents.
Day, ...	..50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ...	$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 6 or 900 piculs, per Load, ...	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ...	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ...	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ...	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ...	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ...	50

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ...	$1.00
„ One Hour, ...	20
„ Half-an-Hour, ...	10

After 6 p.m. .....10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ...	35 cents.
Half Day, ...	20 „
Three Hours, ...	12 „
One Hour, ...	5 „
Half Hour, ...	3 „

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

forty-three of these bridges, and in some places they follow each other in close succession.

Across two of the large valleys which the line had to traverse, iron syphons are laid underground. These consist of cast iron pipes, tapping a granite well into which the conduit pours its contents, the delivery of the latter being effected on the opposite side of the valley into a similar well, placed at a somewhat lower level, from which the conduit takes up afresh the conveyance of the waters.

At a spot above the town where a portion of the supply branches off into the large service tank on the Robinson Road, a second tell-tale guage basin has been constructed for the purpose of remeasurement, so as to ascertain the extent of loss of water in transit by leakage or absorption.

The total cost of these important works on completion will be about sixty-two thousand dollars.

The whole of their details have been carried out under the personal supervision of Mr William Danby, as executive engineer, in a manner highly creditable to that talented officer, who, we understand, has been highly commended by the Government and the Surveyor General.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(By Southern Route.)

LONDON, 11th July, 1878.

The European Congress is reading the projected Treaty.

The German and Austrian Semi-official Journals approve the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

Nobiling [?] has been sentenced to death.

The Indian Troops at Malta and three British Infantry Battalions will occupy Cyprus.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE were no cases of any importance at the Police Court to-day.

THE Rev. Frederick J. Masters, of Fatshan, will conduct the Services to-morrow at Union Church.

THE Chinese Revenue Cruiser *Sunkei*, passed through the harbour this evening Eastward.

THE entertainment by Mr Dave Carson's Company to-night is the farewell benefit of Mrs Carson. Plenty of local hits are promised, and we are told that some changes will be effected in the performances by the volunteer warriors.

THE piece of wood referred to by the plaintiff at the Supreme Court to-day, in the suit Stetting v. Koop, which he said was kept near the wheel for the purpose of striking the crew, bore the following inscription: "The Sailors' Friend; steer straight, you beggars—M. Burke, Chairman and Striker."

WE reproduce on our 6th and 7th pages the Annual Report of the Colonial Surgeon for the purposes of record. Dr Ayres may not be infallible in all his conclusions, but he has a refreshingly confident and dashing way of charging at what he conceives to be conventional errors and delusions. His present report exhibits an independent spirit which is much to be admired in an officer holding the appointment he now fills.

THE P. & O. S.S. *Orissa*, which arrived here to-day from Yokohama, reports having experienced a strong S.W. gale on the 4th instant, about 30 hours after leaving port. The barometer fell to 29.55, and there were other indications of bad weather to the southward of the *Orissa's* positions, in consequence of which she was hove to for four hours. The P. M. S. S. *China* was advertised to leave Yokohama at daylight of the 3rd instant, some 6 hours after the *Orissa*.

OUR attention has been drawn to the performances which have been given in Singapore lately by Dr Silvester and family, assisted by Mr Fay; and we have been shown illustrations bearing upon these marvel-working entertainments. The Singapore papers speak highly of the success of Dr Silvester and party, and as the company purpose visiting Hongkong in two or three weeks' time, the public will then have an opportunity of judging for themselves of its merits.

TSANG ATSIK and four others, who were charged yesterday with being concerned in the robbery of $134 and sundry articles of clothing the property of a fellow passenger on board the *Fenicor*, were erroneously stated to have been remanded. The case was fully proven against the 1st prisoner, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour; the others were discharged. Great credit is due to the Chief Officer (Mr James Nicol) who was the means of the thief being caught and the money recovered.

To the *City of Tokio*, which, we (*Japan Gazette*) confess, we were a little astonished to see steaming into harbour this morning (June 27th), now fall the laurels of the quickest passage made between Hongkong and this port. She left Hongkong on the 22nd instant at a quarter past one in the afternoon, and found it convenient to steam round Green Island instead of through the Ly-ee-moon passage, thereby increasing the distance to be run by about thirteen miles; and arrived at her anchorage at 10.20 a.m. this morning. She thus, allowing 1.42 minutes for the difference in time between the two ports, made the run in 4 days 19 hours, 23 minutes, beating the last passage of the *City of Peking*, so far the best on record, by two hours and twelve minutes. The best day's run made was that of the fourth day out, when she steamed 357 miles. We subjoin the official register of the passage:—

Left Hongkong 22nd June, at 1.15 P.M.		
First day's run	297	miles.
Second " "	334	"
Third " "	342	"
Fourth " "	357	"
Fifth " "	283	"
Total	1,613	miles.

Arrived in Yokohama 27th June, at 10.20 A.M.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honor James Russell, Esq., Acting Puisne Judge.)

13th July, 1878.

Stetting *v.* Koop, $274.40.—This was a claim for wages as a carpenter on board the British barque *The Frederick* and the value of some tools and clothing unlawfully detained by the defendant. Mr Dennys appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Wotton for the defendant.

The hearing in this case was resumed to-day. Mr Chastel was sworn in as interpreter. The plaintiff's examination was continued. He said: When I was struck with the rope after leaving Batavia I was standing between the poop and the forecastle. The other men and the chief mate were there, also the effects of the blow were that it made my eye blue, and I still feel the effects of it. I cannot see well with that eye. The mate threatened to hit me in the other eye. I was also struck by the Captain with a piece of wood, but my head was not cut, although my hat was not on at the time.

Some discussion here took place whether or not evidence as to the ill-treatment of any other members of the crew was admissible in the case and whether illtreatment by the officers was admissible. His Lordship said that, after referring to the Chief Justice's decision in the case of the *Helicon*, he thought it should be admitted and the point could be argued afterwards.

Examination continued:—The Captain struck me with a piece of wood during the passage from Bermuda to Batavia, and I had to work as a sailor as well as a carpenter. This is all I had to complain of during the passage from Bermuda and Batavia, except that I was badly fed. The Captain, mate and the 2nd mate struck me frequently after we left Bermuda, and the Captain struck the stewardess at Bermuda.

Plaintiff contradicted himself several times and great difficulty was experienced in getting any connected statement from him.

Continued:—There were two pieces of wood, one near the wheel and one on the hencoop which were kept for the purpose of beating the crew. I was struck every day before getting into Batavia. My body was sore and I had blue marks all round my body. I cannot say how many times I was beaten, but plenty times, in fact every day. I could never do anything right. The first mate struck me with his fist and with a rope I cannot say how many times, the 2nd mate also struck me. Two sailors swam on shore at Batavia—George, who died, and a Frenchman who is still on board. These two men were brought on board again by the Police. They were at once tied down on deck with handcuffs. They were afterwards ordered to assist in heaving up the anchor, and between 11 and 12 o'clock the same night, were struck with the augur handle in court.

Plaintiff here illustrated how the men were struck by swinging the piece of wood over Mr Chastel's head.

The piece of wood belongs to me, and the 2nd mate took it away. George's (Raab's) head was cut and his face covered with blood, and he said next day that something was broken inside his body. The next day he was ordered by the first mate to go to his work; he did so but did not know what he was about. He appeared as if he was stupid, and it was found necessary to keep watch over him, as he tried frequently to jump overboard. He died eight or nine days after he was beaten. I can swear positively how many days elapsed after he was beaten before he died. He expired in the forecastle during the passage from Batavia to Kobe. He was the strongest man on board and had never been sick. I believe the ship was about two or three miles from the shore when the two men swam ashore. When the second mate struck Raab with the piece of wood, he (the 2nd mate) said "I'll give you something to eat, I'll give you something to eat." Raab said, "Oh! Mr Burke, Mr Burke, I'll jump overboard." All the sailors were on deck at the time, as we were beating out of Batavia. There was a great row on board the whole night, the whole of the crew were struck by the mates. During the passage from Batavia to Kobe, we still had very little to eat, plenty of beating and plenty of work. On one occasion, when I was cleaning the hull of the ship, the mate kicked me. I was working at the winch heaving in the lines, attached to the scraper and got sick. I lay down on the deck when the mate came along and hammered me on the deck, saying "You son of a b——, you work." There were three other men on the winch with me. I did not prevent them working by lying on the deck. The ordinary beating was always going on between Batavia and Kobe. I was asked to sing by the mates, and I said I could not; they wanted me to sing Bible songs and I said I could not. He blacked my eye and forced me on deck, my throat was all blue and I called out murder. I would not sing Bible-songs before the Captain. The Captain was with his wife on the poop.

Plaintiff continued to detail the various acts of abuse he had been subjected to, and the Court adjourned at 1 o'clock until ½ past 2.

On the Court resuming, Mr Wotton cross-examined the plaintiff. Plaintiff said:—Five or six weeks after leaving New York I was not disrated. No entry was read to me stating that my wages were reduced. The Captain has never called me into the cabin and told me that my wages were reduced to £5.10 per month. He told me that I was incompetent when we were nearing Batavia. Before we reached Bermuda I had no complaints to make against any of the officers, but I had complaints to make between Bermuda and Anjer. The complaint I had to make was that the Captain struck me with a piece of wood. The mate also struck me several times, once with a piece of rope, causing blue marks. I could not go on shore to make complaints at Anjer; I never asked leave to do so. I would like to have done so, but dare not ask. The Police came on board at Anjer to bring two men on board who had gone on shore. We were not allowed to speak to any one over the side; we were watched. The doctor came on board, and in company with the chief mate came to visit me in the forecastle. I did not tell the doctor what was the matter with me because the mate was present; I would have been struck. The doctor gave me some medicine (powder); the mate gave it to me. I told the doctor I had a pain in the chest and dysentery. I had dysentery three days, and the Captain and another member of the crew were suffering from the disease. He thought the mate might have understood what passed between me and the doctor, even though we spoke in Dutch. I did not care to risk it. I cannot say whether or not Raab was suffering from dysentery. My greatest grievance was being continually struck, and not the food. On Christmas night, when I was called out of my bunk and asked to sing a song, I had had a little liquor; I only had a small, only a small glass.

Mr Wotton: I suppose you call a small drop an ordinary bottle, a square face?

Plaintiff: No, only a small bottle, and the mate had taken some of it.

Mr Wotton: Did he take what is called a "Mate's Nip?"

Plaintiff: There was only a glass left. I arrived here a fortnight last Wednesday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer. I did not make any complaint against Burke because I had no one to help me, being a stranger here. I would not do so alone, I wanted some of the crew to join me. I have been living at the Sailors' Home ever since I arrived; I only spoke to the steward, who asked me if I was a carpenter. I did not tell him about Burke, because I could not speak sufficient English. I did not want to say anything against any of the officers, but I had not forgotten them. I was forced to leave the ship at Kobe: I had no intention to go and see the Consul, want of food drove me to do so ultimately. I slept on some boards in a house, but I could not say where; the people sometimes gave me some rice. I found the Consul's by the flag; no one shewed me where to go. I did not know where the ship was bound to. I told the Consul about my ill-treatment. The piece of wood the Captain struck me with was 1½ inch thick. The only reason I can imagine for the Captain's illusage was that he was afraid the crew would leave the ship. I can imagine no other reason. I am sure that the Captain aimed at my eye when he struck me with the rope.

Mr Wotton: Was there any one occasion on which you got a thorough sound good hiding that you could not forget?

Plaintiff: I recollect them all very well. If I was to remember every time I was struck, I would have had to have used a piece of paper and a pencil, and have written down day and date. At Kobe I always hoped to see the ship again, but I did not know where she had gone. I hoped to see her again in order to recover my wages. The Captain took my boots and had the heels cut off them. I have been 11 years a policeman and 6½ years a soldier, but I could do nothing here about my troubles owing to my inability to speak the English language.

In re-examination by Mr Dennys he said:—I continued to work as carpenter on board the ship until we reached Kobe, and lived in the carpenter's house. I have been to the Harbour Master here about this case and have seen the Captain there. A Policeman there came to me and said the Captain wanted to settle with me. I spoke to the Captain and asked him if he was going to pay me; this was after I had seen the Harbour Master. The Captain refused to pay me and said, "If you have an interest in the ship, you can go on board; if not, you can remain on shore." The Harbour Master then told me that the best thing I could do was to get a lawyer. I first went to the Harbour Master's on the 6th instant, and I arrived here on the 26th June.

By His Lordship:—I did not complain to the Consul at Kobe before the ship left, because I was afraid of being sent on board. I would rather forfeit my wages than risk being sent on board again. When I saw the Consul he said he had entered me on the articles as a deserter, and must send me to gaol for three months. I told the Consul it was too much, and he then sent me to gaol for six weeks, because I did not apply to him whilst the ship was in harbour. The Consul could speak Dutch.

At this stage the Court was adjourned until ½ past 10 o'clock on Monday.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(*Herald*, July 4th.)

The *Peking Gazette* (translated by *North-China Herald*) of 31st May contains, we observe, an imperial decree conferring a "Yellow Jacket" on Wu Taotai, the Hangchow banker, in consideration of many contributions in aid of the Kashgarian campaign. Wu is not, we understand, one of the *literati*, or official class of China; he is simply a trader, with the honorary rank of Taotai. The Government of China has already relieved Mr Wu of a certain amount of superfluous cash, and is no doubt prepared to receive further sums in the future. This Yellow Jacket is his reward. The same distinction was some years ago conferred on a certain modest young English officer, who with a mere handful of men saved the Ta Tsing dynasty from utter destruction by Taipingdom; and, while nobly refusing to take the blood-money offered to him after the massacre at Suchow, was prevailed upon to accept this doubtful decoration ere he quitted, in disgust, the Chinese Service for ever. It was also bestowed at a later period on Mr Giquel, a French naval officer, whose services in connexion with the Mamoi Arsenal are perhaps not so widely recognised as "China Gordon's." These are, we believe, the only two foreigners upon whom the Yellow Jacket has ever been conferred. Colonel Gordon is now fighting the cause of civilization in the Soudan, while Mr Giquel is resting on his laurels in *la belle France*.

Japan.

(*Gazette.*)

We learn that a steamer has been chartered by a foreign firm to run between Hakodate, Yokohama and Kobe. The charter is for a term, consequently some more regular communication between these ports than has hitherto been the rule may now be expected.

Captain Williams, of the British schooner *Beatrice*, made a report this morning (June 30th) at the English Consulate of the loss of a foreignbuilt vessel on the Namayonne Island in Hall's group, and the supposed massacre of the crew by the natives. Captain Williams says that he touched at Pulwat Island, and there the natives told him that a boat containing twelve men had landed at Namayonne, and had first been murdered by the savage islanders and then eaten by them. He was also informed that the Piserrare islanders, after fighting with the Namayonne men, had carried off the boat. The captain of the *Beatrice*, thinking that he might ascertain the name of the ship from the people of Piserrare, sailed to that island, and found it true that they had obtained possession of the boat, but they said they had broken it up, and used all the wood and iron. When he returned to Guam, Captain Williams met the master of the German Schooner, *Tuituela*, arrived four days before, who informed him that he had seen the wreck of a vessel, apparently of about 1,000 tons, on the Island of Namayonne, but, when he made enquiries as to the crew, the islanders told him that they had left in their boat for another island. He asked Captain Williams to make a report when he reached Yokohama, as he had heard from other native islanders that the crew had been murdered by the inhabitants of Namayonne. Captain Williams is of opinion that the wreck was probably that of a vessel bound from Australia for China or Japan.

"So Sinks the Day-Star!" From a private letter received in Yokohama by last Mail, we gather that the proprietorship of the well-known "Canterbury Music Mall" has fallen into the hands of one of our former residents, who retired from mercantile pursuits some few years ago, and who has lately been prominently before the public at home in connection with the sale of certain steamers. The active management of the above place of amusement has also been undertaken by the same gentleman, and in this he is ably assisted by an erst member of the Yokohama Corps Dramatique, and whose name is not wholly unknown in literary circles.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams are from San Francisco papers brought on by the P. M. S. *China* and P. & O. S. *Orissa*:—

London, May 31.—The German squadron, consisting of three ironclads the *Preussen*, *Grosser Kurfurst* and *Koenig Wilhelm*, passed Dover at 8.15 this morning, bound for Plymouth, whence it expected to sail for Gibraltar. When the squadron was off Ludgate, above five miles from shore one of the ironclads was observed to be heeling over on her beam ends, and the men were seen crowding on the bulwarks. In about five minutes the vessel went down on her side, her boilers blowing up as she sank. Boats from the other ironclads were launched, and a number of Folkestone fishing smacks near by hurried to the scene, and it is hoped many lives were saved. The Folkestone lifeboat was launched, but arrived too late to be of service. Several steamers have gone to the scene of disaster from Dover. It is believed the *Koenig Wilhelm*, which ran into the *Grosser Kurfurst*, is badly damaged. The weather was bright and the sea calm all the time.

The *Grosser Kurfurst* was the flagship of the squadron. The Admiral commanding the squadron was among the saved.

The German Ambassador, with the Crown Prince, has gone by special train to the scene of the disaster. It seems that the vessels were under full headway when the *Koenig Wilhelm* ran into the *Grosser Furhurst*. The shock was terrific.

According to a report of the disaster received by the Admiralty, the collision occurred seven miles south-east of Folkestone. The latest despatch from Folkestone says: The forward part of the ironclad *Koenig Wilhelm* is under water. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated, in the House of Commons, this afternoon, that, according to reports received by the Lords of the Admiralty, from 108 to 200 of the crew had been saved, and 300 perished.

London, May 31.—A steamer just returned from the scene of the disaster reports that the *Koenig Wilhelm* was able to proceed down the Channel, probably for Portsmouth. The *Preussen* remains on the spot. Nothing is to be seen of the *Grosser Kurfurst*. The Captain of the fishing-boat makes the following statement:—"My boat, with other fishing vessels, was returning to Folkestone, when we noticed three ironclads coming down. A bark was fetching off shore. The *Grosser Kurfurst* ported her helm to clear the bark. The *Koenig Wilhelm* pulled hard aport and struck the *Grosser Kurfurst* forward of her mizzenmast. The *Kurfurst* went over on her broadside, and sank in five minutes. She went down in fifteen fathoms. All hands jumped overboard. Our boats reached the spot directly afterwards, and rescued twenty-seven men, including three officers. Other boats rescued a number of the crew, all of whom were transferred to the *Koenig Wilhelm*. Captain Bratsch (?) of the *Grosser Kurfurst*, went down with his ship. The boilers did not explode, but the escaping steam must have scalded many persons in the water. The *Koenig Wilhelm* had her bows stove, but the leak was stopped with hammocks. The collision was undoubtedly caused by the *Koenig Wilhelm* porting her helm too suddenly."

Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his statement in the House of Commons, to-day, confirms the report that the collision occurred while the *Grosser Kurfurst* was endeavoring to avoid a merchantman. He said a dock was preparing at Portsmouth for the reception of the *Koenig Wilhelm*. She is now proceeding thither.

London, May 31.—Two of the men rescued died from exhaustion on board the *Prussen*. Eye-witnesses of the disaster say the *Prussen* did not lower any boats, and that nobody was visible in the water half an hour after the *Grosser Kurfurst* foundered. The *Koenig Wilhelm*, carrying Rear-Admiral Batsch, and the *Prussen*, are expected at Portsmouth to-morrow morning.

London, June 1.—The ironclads *Koenig Wilhelm* and *Prussen* have arrived at Portsmouth. They will go into the docks for repairs. The former's forward compartment is full of water.

The latest statement is that out of five hundred men on the *Grosser Kurfurst*, about 210 were saved, including 15 officers, among whom was the Captain, previously reported lost.

London, June 1.—The officers of the German ironclad *Koenig Wilhelm* declare that the collision was caused by the failure of her steering gear.

The total number of persons on board the ironclad *Grosser Kurfurst* was 497. Of these, 217 are known to be saved. Six officers are among the lost.

Berlin, June 2.—While the Emperor was taking a drive this afternoon, some shots, apparently proceeding from a house in the avenue Unter den Linden, were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and on the cheek by buckshot and small shot. The would-be assassin is a Dr. Nobeling, occupying apartments at No. 18, Unter den Linden. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel keeper, and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the Palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed and several grains of shot were extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness. At 7 o'clock this evening no serious apprehensions were felt as to his condition.

Berlin, June 2.—The following is taken from official accounts and bulletins published in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor:—Nobeling fired twice, with a double-barrelled gun. The Emperor received about thirty small shot in the face, head, both arms, and back, but this evening his general condition had improved in a satisfactory manner. An immense crowd from all parts of the city thronged into the Avenue Unter den Linden upon the news becoming known. The would-be assassin is Carl Edward Nobeling, a native of Kallno, near Birnbaum, aged 32 years. He is a resident of Berlin, a doctor of philology, an agriculturist and habitué of Democratic Socialistic Clubs. A quantity of arms was found in his apartments. He fired with a revolver on persons attempting to arrest him, and then inflicted a severe wound on his own head. He confesses the crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motives. He is at hospital station of the Molken Market Police District, attended by his mother and daughters.

London, June 2.—In consequence of Dr. Nobeling's attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, Crown Prince Frederick William and wife have started for Berlin.

Berlin, June 3.—An official bulletin issued from the Palace this evening says: "The condition of the Emperor is satisfactory."

In reference to the report of Dr Nobeling, the assailant of the Emperor, having accomplices, the *North German Gazette* says that when his mother visited him in prison he denied receiving anything for the deed, and answered negatively when asked if a lot to commit the crime fell upon him.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—Vera Sassulitch has disappeared and cannot be found for a new trial.

London, June 3.—The *Times* prints a telegram giving the first intelligible explanation of the ironclad disaster. It shows that the *Grosser Kurfurst* and the *Koenig Wilhelm* were steaming along in parallel lines, close together. The *Wilhelm* was on the left hand, or to the seaward, and slightly ahead. Two merchantmen standing across their course from right to left, both ironclads ported their helms and passed astern of the merchantmen. The order was then signalled to starboard helm, which the *Grosser Kurfurst* obeyed, resuming her former course, while the *Koenig Wilhelm* continued to port her helm. This brought the vessels directly in contact.

It is said that the Congress will be composed of the following Powers:—Bismark and Count Von Bulow, for Germany; Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury, and Odo Russell, for Great Britain; Count Schouvaloff, and Outrel, Russian Ambassador at Berlin, for Russia; Count Andrassy and Von Haymerly, for Austria; Waddington and De St. Vallier, for France, and Count De Launay, for Italy. It is not yet known who will be the representatives for Turkey.

The *Times* has the following from Pera: The agreement between England and Russia creates consternation here, because it is believed to involve a settlement which the Turks will resist forcibly.

In recent fighting in Roumelia four hundred Russians were cut off by Pomaks, and are all killed. Four hundred more, sent to their relief, are in a critical position. The Russians are not relaxing warlike preparations south of the Balkans; on the contrary they are very active.

A new protest of the inhabitants of Laristan warns the Russians that any advance toward Batoum will be forcibly resisted.

An Athens despatch says: The agreement between England and Russia causes great disappointment here. The Greeks expected the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus and Crete. In their disappointment and despair at the supremacy secured for the Bulgarians, they will be likely to take desperate measures. The Greek army may even enter Thessaly again.

The *Levant Herald* having published a letter considered by the Turkish Government to be seditious, its editor, an Englishman, has been ordered to quit the country within 48 hours.

The following is the text of the German of the invitation to the Congress:—In conformity with the initiative taken by the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor has the honour to propose to the Powers who are Signatories of the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, to meet in Congress at Berlin to discuss the stipulations of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano concluded between Russia and Turkey. The Government of His Majesty, in giving this invitation to Her Britannic Majesty, consents to admit free discussion of the whole of the contents of the Treaty of San Stefano, and that it is ready to participate therein. In the event of the acceptance of all the Powers invited, the Government of His Majesty proposes to fix the meeting of the Congress for June 18th.

In the House of Lords, to-night Earl Granville heartily congratulated the House and the Government that the St. Stefano Treaty was about to be discussed by the Powers in a Congress, but both Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons, censured the selection of England's representatives to the Congress, on the ground that it was inexpedient for the Premier and Foreign Secretary to be absent at the same time. The Marquis of Hartington also complained that this arrangement leaves England's representatives uncontrolled, either by the Cabinet or Parliament. The matter was not pushed to any issue, the objections being met by Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords, and by Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons, and the subject was dropped.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—Lord Beaconsfield's appointment as a representative to the Congress causes satisfaction here. There is some fear that the situation at Constantinople will necessitate collective action, as proposed by the Berlin memorandum.

Berlin, June 3.—Dr. Nobeling cannot recover from the injuries he inflicted on himself at the time of his arrest. It is said he had accomplices in the crime.

Doctor Nobeling is neither a Socialist nor an Ultramontane, but is a Protestant, of good family and position and fair means. His brothers are officers in the army. Doctor Nobeling admits that his plan had been formed for a long time. He had accomplices, who had been in communication with him on the subject of the assassination of the Emperor for six months.

Berlin, June 3.—Midnight.—The Crown Prince has arrived, but is not allowed to see the Emperor. There is now not so much hope. It is rumoured that the Emperor seriously thinks of abdicating or making the Crown Prince Regent. A large crowd still lingers about the Palace.

New York, June 4.—The *Tribune's* cable, on the Emperor's wounds, says:—Eighteen pellets struck the wrist, making a painful and dangerous wound. Ice has been placed on the Emperor's arm, from the hand to the shoulder, thus relieving him somewhat.

At Berlin the effect of the news that another attempt had been made on the Emperor's life, was astounding. The outburst of public feeling went far beyond the manifestations made on the previous occasion, as Nobeling's attempt exceeded that of Hoedel in the seriousness of its result. A vast crowd assembled around the palace and forced their way into the building. They only dispersed on receiving satisfactory news of the Emperor's condition and a warning that their loyal manifestations might aggravate the suffering from his wounds. Nobeling was formerly in the Civil Service of the Kingdom of Saxony. He was a regular contributor to agricultural journals, and seems to have been in easy circumstances. He studied agriculture and finance in Halle and Leipsic.

London, June 4.—Official bulletins issued from the Royal Palace at Berlin up to midnight, in reference to the condition of the Emperor, are satisfactory. Some of the shot in his arm have not yet been extracted. The doctors have decided to leave them to work their way out, for fear of causing inflammation.

The statements made relative to Dr. Nobeling's confessions are contradictory. Specials allege that he owned having been selected by lot drawn by conspirators to shoot the Emperor.

New York, June 4.—The *Herald's* cables on the Emperor William say:—The Court physician still hopes for the complete recovery of Emperor William, but, owing to his advanced years, a fatal relapse is possible. The Royal patient took some bouillon at midnight, and afterward slept comparatively well. The room was darkened and the sufferer was secured perfect quiet. So great was the sympathy of the entire populace, that all vehicles avoided the neighbourhood, and the vast crowd of people who kept vigil before the Palace were as silent as though they stood in a sick room. To-day the Emperor's wife and daughter knelt at the side of his couch and offered prayers for his life. The scene was one never to be forgotten, and the physicians and nurses withdrew to the ante-chamber, in recognition of the sacredness of the moment. The Empress has not left his bedside. All the sovereigns of Europe, including Marshal MacMahon, telegraphically expressed the deepest sorrow for the Emperor in his affliction. President Hayes cabled kind words of sorrow and sympathy early in the morning. Queen Victoria has requested three bulletins to be forwarded to her daily. The Czar has requested an hourly announcement regarding the progress of his Imperial friend's recovery. His Majesty lost much blood during surgical operations, whereupon the physicians abstained from further extractions. Thirteen grains of shot still remain in the patient's body. Eighteen shot pierced the Emperor's helmet. If the assassin had used buckshot, or even No. 1 instead of No. 3 shot, the death of the Emperor would have been unavoidable.

Quotations.

LONDON, *July* 13, 1878.

P. & O.—New Patna, cash,	£602½	a 605
" " credit,	—	
" Old Patna, cash,	None	
" " credit,	—	
" New Benares, cash,	570	a 572½
" " credit,	—	
" Old Benares, cash,	None	
" " credit,	—	
" New Malwa, cash,	802½	
" " credit,	807½	
" Allowance Taels,	12	a 24

Exchange.

Bank, on demand,	3/9½
" 30 days' sight,	3/9¾
" 6 months' sight,	3/10½
Credits, " "	3/10½
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	3/10½
Bombay, demand Rupees,	236½
Calcutta, " "	236½
Shanghai, demand,	72½
" 30 days,	73
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B.,	10½
Specie,	8 %
Mexicans,	1 p.c. pm.
Gold Leaf,	26.50

Shares.

Hongkong Bank,	72 % prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton,	$1,800
China Traders' Ins. Co.,	$1,475
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc.,	Tls. 675
Chinese Insurance Co.,	$280
North China Ins. Co.,	Tls. 1,050
H.K. Fire Ins. Co.,	$800
China Fire Ins. Co.,	$210
H.K. & W. Dock Co.,	16 % prem.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co.,	35 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation,	Tls. 21
Hongkong Gas Co.,	$90
Hongkong Hotel Co.,	$58
China Sugar Refining Co.,	40 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan,	£103.10/.
Do. of 1877,	£107.

Temperature.

(*Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road*)

HONGKONG, *July* 13, 1878.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	29.900
Do.	1 P.M.	29.870
Do.	4 P.M.	—
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M.	91
Do.	1 P.M.	92
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	82
Do. Do.	1 P.M.	82½
Do. Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum		92
Do. Minimum over night		82

A TOKIO NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

After a disastrous fire that swept the principal avenue of this city the Government rebuilt the burnt district in semi-foreign style, both to guard against a recurrence of similar conflagrations in the future and to encourage among the people a disposition to adopt foreign ideas in domestic and business architecture. The structures thus erected have, however, little beauty to a western eye, and do not commend themselves to native notions of taste and convenience. But notwithstanding their unpopularity they are sought after by persons who affect western ideas or who desire a central place for their business.

The finest, perhaps, of all these buildings is occupied by the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, or *Daily News* the leading journal of the empire. This newspaper was established in 1872, under the new freedom of the press granted by the liberal policy of the restored government; but it languished till 1874, when, on the return of its present editor and principal owner, Mr. Fukuchi, it began to show greater prosperity. Mr. Fukuchi, who is a Japanese of high personal rank and distinguished scholarship, had been interested in the journal from its origin, but was called from active management by an appointment in the Iwakura embassy, a relation in which he travelled extensively in foreign lands and had opportunities of studying western habits of thought and action. On his withdrawal from this connection and return to Japan he found the newspaper, as remarked, at a low ebb, the stock on the market at any price and the journal without influence. We cannot better state in a sentence the change since seen than by saying that in 1876 the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* paid thirty per centum dividends on a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and in 1877 thirty-seven per centum.

Beside Mr. Fukuchi six editorial writers are employed and eight reporters. There are, moreover, regular correspondents at all points of consequence in the country. In the composing room there are twenty compositors, a foreman and two proof-readers. Persons employed in the mail section and the business departments increase the number to about eighty; and there are moreover some forty-five newsmen who distribute the edition to subscribers. The list of these varies considerably under laws that operate in all countries. During the late war the circulation reached a maximum of eleven thousand copies; now it is about eight thousand seven hundred. But a third of the edition, however, is taken up by the capital, the remainder going through the mails to other places. In local support the *Nichi Nichi* falls considerably behind one or more of its rivals which appeal more carefully to the prevailing sentiments and demands of the masses. To meet the requirements of the newspaper and a prosperous job business that has grown up ten presses are employed; one a cylinder Hoe press and the rest smaller. And even the Hoe is run by hand, such motive power being found more economical than steam.

On entering the building from the street we first come upon three men, a Cerberian guard, who sit within the open doorway to intercept the further advance of an inquisitive, an importunate or an indignant public. Before this rather awful trio we sat till a spry young "devil" of the Asiatic species, who was despatched with the card, returned and, vouchsafing a concise "*arimasu*" or "is," beckoned us on and up. Following his young heels, we had soon ascended the flight of steps that led to the second floor, and were then conducted to a front room that serves as the *sanctum sanctorum*. Mr Fukuchi received us politely, and it became immediately evident that interpreters were to be superfluous, as his English was agreeable, fluent and correct. His dress was native in fashion, though the foreign manner of cutting the hair, now very common in Tokio, and the direct, prompt and vivacious method of speech he used, suggested acquaintance and sympathy with western habits. Of good physique and pleasant features, these personal advantages were supplemented by the charming manners of unspoilt Japan.

After a chat on journalism in this and other countries, during which he referred to his visits in time past to the *Evening Post* and other metropolitan newspaper offices, he favored me with the information I desired about his own journal, and then invited us to accompany him on a round of the establishment. The first room visited, one adjoining the private office, was appropriated to the editorial staff, who were all industriously engaged as we entered. Two lines of three desks each filled the body of the apartment, a seventh desk at the head of the room serving the editor-in-chief. On one wall hung nearly a hundred "exchanges" on file, and behind the chair of Mr Fukuchi was stored a library of reference, which as he said in a professional aside, "makes us newspaper men sometimes very wise." One of the group, who was evidently an expert with the scissors, was dissecting a Yokohama English exchange, while the others were occupied with their growing manuscripts. And it was interesting to observe the beauty of the chirography—a necessary excellency in a language where the character is no difficult that penmanship is a distinct fine art.

Next to the editorial room is located the space set aside for the composing force. First we come to the proof-readers, two intelligent persons who have a high reputation for scholarship. The necessity for such attainments becomes apparent when we learn that a full font of type comprises fifty thousand characters, while no less than three thousand are in constant use and two thousand more in frequent employment. And not only must the proof-reader be careful to amend all grammatical errors, but he should have a quick eye for inelegances in the manuscript and for imperfections in the characters themselves.

Separated from the proof-readers by a low, latticed railing is the office of the foreman, the magistrate of the cases, and beyond him again we reach the printers. The type is disposed about the room on long racks like those in a public reading-room, and the aisles furnish a promenade wherein the compositor can labor in his vocation and take exercise simultaneously. The matter when set is placed on galleys, and a proof taken. Then the foreman manipulates it into the shape in which the public see it. Four forms are used, each eleven by sixteen inches. The first—that is, the last—page is occupied by a display head, the information concerning number of issue, place and date of publication, price and days of appearance, which commonly follow the title, and government notifications. After these come editorial leading articles and paragraphs. The last—that is, the first—page is devoted to market reports, scientific information and advertisements, and with the official editorial matter makes up the outside forms, which are sent down to the press at midnight. On the "inside" we find the day's discoveries of the reporters and such editorial articles, communications, etc., as found no corner in the outside forms. Such is the routine "make up," but it is elastic enough, of course, to suit the journalistic requirements of the day. During the war, when Mr Fukuchi was for a time at the front as a special correspondent, much space and attention was given to telegraphic news, but the lack of an associated press makes such matter rather costly, and only a limited amount appears. Each correspondent, however, is furnished with a private telegraphic code, and is empowered to send the journal by this means information that seems to justify the outlay.

Descending now to the ground floor, we pass through the press room, silent and gloomy in its afternoon *siesta*, the binder's office of the job department, and the desks of the treasurer, advertising agent and book-keepers, to the "godowns" in the rear where the printing paper, extra type and other material are stored till needed. The paper is imported from Germany, the type comes mostly from a foundry in Tsukiji, a neighboring district of the city. Some of the commoner type, however, is made on the premises from matrices in the company's possession. Re-entering the main building again after the inspection of the storehouses, we see the men of the mail department engaged at their accounts or in wrapping copies for despatch, and then wind up the stairs once more to the office.

Here then we have the modern newspaper in the heart of Japan; and without falling into the indiscriminate ecstasies of the tourist, clothed in all the wisdom of two weeks, we may regard this fact as a very hopeful one for the country. A land that has newspapers like the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, and some of its compeers, will not have to sigh much longer for representative assemblages; for it has them already. Mr Fukuchi presides to-day over one of the most important chambers of the Genro In.—*Tokio Correspondence of N. Y. Evening Post.*

A VISITING-LIST.

A "visiting-list" is an invention which all have heard of and which is usually supposed to be what its name implies, a list of people with their addresses from which all invitations are issued. This, indeed, it often is, but it will easily be imagined that the visiting-list of a lady who has (say) five hundred friends is a very serious matter, and requires a deal of original writing and a great amount of continual correction, for people who have died, married, changed their name, brought out daughters, or for any reason as to be removed altogether from the record. Moreover, in making up a party it is necessary to exercise a considerable choice among those on the list in order to invite the right people for that particular party, and then there is the actual writing and sending out of the cards, which involves an incredible further amount of scribe's work. And be it remembered that this must be done very correctly, not only as regards addresses, but also as regards the names, the owners of most of which would be mortally offended at any solecism in addressing them. All this only occurred to me when sitting, a few days ago, after dinner, in a country-house, beside a lady with a large number of friends, who was then engaged with her visiting-list in the selection of the people to be invited to a given party. What struck me was the list itself. It was composed of a number of cards strung upon different strings. Each string represented a distinct category of people, the nature of which category was marked upon the back of the lowest card, as "young men dancers—best," "young men dancers—general," "officials," "mothers and daughters," "widowers and elders," "widows and elders," "intellectual men," "landed estates." This had the double advantage of showing at once who has left cards and is therefore entitled to invitation, and also of enabling the hostess to pick out those who will be most appropriate to the particular invitation she is about to issue. If it is a dinner, the "intellectuals," the "officials," "widowers and elders," with a few "landed estates" or "young men" thrown in to make up the tale for daughters, will be run through. If a ball, "mothers and daughters," and "young men dancers" will be first consulted, and so forth; and each card of those selected being marked, it is easy thenceforth to send out the invitations, and easy above all to send them out correctly, since they will be copied from the exact name and address given on the card, to which it will only be necessary to add the formal prefix or suffix presumed to be known to the writer of the invitations.—*Vanity Fair.*

BREAKFASTS.

(Saunders's Newsletter.)

Breakfast in the modern country house is an intensely sociable institution, if it be properly understood; but the provision is important, for its character may be utterly destroyed by even a slight misconception of its spirit and purpose. In the first place, there must be no ceremony whatsoever in its method of procedure. At the earliest possible opportunity all servants should disappear, and with them everything that savours of punctilio. There should be no order of procedure, no assigned seats, no waiting for anybody. There should be no "handing round," and for the time being all standing orders as to "waiting until you're asked" ought to be suspended in favour of a well-regulated confusion. Independent firing should be the order of the day, and a sort of happy brigandage the method of acquisition. Above all, there should be no parallel advance; that is to say, a regular process of courses according to which everybody's attention is simultaneously directed towards the same object, as if they were executing a military manœuvre. It must be understood that A, who is in the middle of his meal, is not expected to hurry on to overtake B, who is at the end of his meal, any more than he is expected to tarry until C, who has not yet begun, should overtake him. Breakfast should be like life; a state of continued being, in which no individual existences necessarily commence or conclude at the same moment. Late arrivals must not be scowled upon; on the other hand, they should be rather encouraged, as suggesting liberty and creating variety. That letters may, at any moment, be opened by the recipients should be a matter of course; so much so, that the person who thinks of apologising for it should be summarily punished with something indigestible. To open and glance into the newspapers, too, ought not to be made a high misdemeanour; so long, of course, as you preserve the integrity of your neighbour's tea-things, and do not, under the influence of newly-acquired inspirations, become too acrid in your political utterances, and so get up arguments out of season. This latter mischance is, however, not much to be feared, as before breakfast we seldom feel fixed in our political convictions. In short, breakfast should be a picnic indoors, regulated by the same joyous anarchy which makes a successful picnic the most rational and satisfactory of all occasions on which we meet to eat. The conditions are favourable. There is a certain freshness in the atmosphere of the breakfast room, sprung from the new thoughts and the new expectations which have been born with the new day. Those present feel that degree of confidence which recent conversations with the looking-glass, and an immediately antecedent toilet impart. Sleep has brought nature to their aid, and art they have themselves invoked. They are conscious, therefore, of being at their best, and the thought is full of encouragement. A lady's morning dress charms us without being elaborate, and charms us most of all because it is not elaborate. As to the morning dress of men, it is certainly comfortable and suggestive of ease, good-fellowship, and *abandon*; it is also, perhaps, the least ugly costume in the hideous masculine wardrobe. Nobody feels called on to make conversation, nor is limited in the selection of that person or persons to whom his conversation shall be made. Nobody is expected to talk, and therefore everybody has plenty to say. The conditions therefore are, we repeat, favourable. Upon one topic we fear to enter. What breakfast should consist of is a point on which almost every individual has an individual theory. There is the school which is always talking in the "Roast beef of Old England" strain of the "good hearty substantial breakfast sir," without which we should never have won Waterloo or otherwise distinguished ourselves as a nation. There is the other school, which, starting with the axiom that more people die of surfeit than of starvation, attenuate the morning meal to proportions barely sufficient to continue existence. Between these poles range the infinite sects and factions who swear by solids, or who pin their faith to liquids and "slops:" the tea men, the cocoa men, the coffee men, and the stirabout men; the stale bread party, the fresh bread party, and the muffin and toast party; the men who eat potatoes at breakfast, after American customs, the men who drink claret at breakfast, on French principles, the men who—but we must not be drawn into an inventory of beliefs, which are as irreconcilable as they are endless.

WHAT A SPIDER EATS PER DIEM.

In order to test what a spider can do in the way of eating we arose about daybreak in the morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however, the spider did not come from its retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwig had been caught, and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was at half-past 5 a.m. in September. At 7 a.m. the earwig had been demolished, and the spider, after resting awhile, and probably enjoying a nap, came down for the fly, which he had finished at 9 a.m. A little after 9 we supplied him with a daddy-long-legs, which he ate by noon. At 1 o'clock a blow-fly was greedily seized, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blow-fly. During the day and towards evening a great many small green flies, or what are popularly termed midges, had been caught in the web; of these we counted one hundred and twenty all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's net. Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion, or in any other way, from his previous meals; instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, when he took them to his retreat and tea. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detachments, until the web was eaten, for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web-making process, and before daybreak another web was ready to be used in the same way. Taking the relative size of the spider, and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to man, it would be somewhat as follows:—At daybreak, a small alligator was eaten; at 7 a.m., a lamb; at 9 a.m., a young camelopard; at 10 o'clock, a sheep; and during the night 120 larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for a man during twenty-four hours, and could we find one gifted with such an appetite and digestion, we can readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.—*New Era.*

WHIRLWIND AT CANTON.

(China Review.)

Whirlwinds are of sufficiently common occurrence in Kwangtung to have acquired amongst the natives a popular name, which is 佝尾龍 Kwat-mi-lung, tailless dragons, or dragons with their tails chopped off. Innumerable are the versions of the story connected with this mythical term; one of them was given by the writer hereof in *Notes and Queries on China and Japan* for August 1868, under the mistaken apprehension however that it referred to gusts of wind during a typhoon. In 1877 a whirlwind passed over Canton, doing some little damage on Shamien, and no doubt such storms often pass over the country without doing any great damage, and therefore without attracting attention. But that which occurred on the 11th April last, was of such unprecedented violence in this part of the world, that a brief record of it may be considered worthy of space in the *China Review*.

It may be necessary to remind distant readers that in a land where there are no local newspapers, no reporters, and no channel for the dissemination of information on such matters, even if a desire for such dissemination had been created, it is very difficult to collect data whereon to base a full and reliable account of events of this description. My information is therefore scanty, but so far as it goes it may be considered authentic.

Where the whirlwind originated, or how far it travelled, I cannot say. The first I hear of it is at Shakwan, a village about thirteen miles (geographical) from Canton; it then passed near to Fatshan, about eight and a half miles in a straight line from Canton, and then passing over the Western Suburb of the latter city, a distance of about two miles, it did considerable damage to villages two or three miles beyond. Hence I can trace it for a distance of only about eighteen miles.

According to the excellent map of the Canton delta, constructed by Mr. Thomas Marsh Brown (and from which I take the above distances), the route in a direct line from Shekwan, passing through Fatshan, to Canton is N. E. by E., and this of course represents the direction the whirlwind travelled between Shekwan and Canton. But it is not clear whether it travelled this course in a straight line, or whether it pursued an erratic and devious course between the two places. The Rev. F. J. Masters, who was at Fatshan at the time, and who has kindly placed at my disposal the results of his own observations and enquiries in that neighborhood, is of opinion that the latter was the case; but he wrote under the disadvantage of having no map to refer to, and may have been mistaken as to the compass bearings of the villages which showed sad traces of the passage of the whirlwind. However that may be, the fact is established that whatever deflections it may have made, its main course was about N. E. That it may have deflected, as surmised by Mr. Masters, is quite probable, for there is no doubt that after passing over the foreign settlement (Shamien) it took a due North course through the densely-built suburb, and even turned a point or so to the Westward of North after gaining the open country.

According to Mr. Masters' diagram it travelled nearly due North after passing Fatshan, and must then have been deflected very much to the eastward; this also, roughly speaking, is the course of the river; and it may be that, following the line of least resistance, the course of the storm adapted itself somewhat to that of the stream. In the same way after crossing Shamien, its course being suddenly deflected from N.E. to due North may have been caused by its striking a small creek which there is at the spot where the abrupt deviation took place.

With respect to the weather immediately preceding and accompanying the whirlwind, I can speak of it as it was in only two places, namely Fatshan and Canton. In the former place Mr. Masters, who was at the time in his chapel situated about a mile and a half or two miles from the storm's course, informs me that at about 2 P.M. it was almost as black as night; then came very vivid lightning and extremely loud thunder, and last of all a torrent of rain; but no wind. Though in making enquiries of Chinese, whose notions of time are rather loose (they have no Church clocks to guide them), he naturally received many conflicting statements, yet from these he is satisfied that the phenomena above described occurred on the spot where he was, simultaneously with the passage of the whirlwind less than two miles to the westward of his position.

In Canton the weather was fine but cloudy till about one o'clock, when there was heavy rain with thunder and lightning, but not of remarkable severity, for about an hour and a half. It then cleared up somewhat, but still there were heavy clouds, some of which were observed to be moving in opposite directions. Hailstones, or pieces of ice about the size of walnuts, fell in small numbers—probably not more than one to a square yard; but still there was little or no wind. Shortly afterwards a "grey veil"* was seen approaching from the S.W., accompanied by a roaring noise. It was the whirlwind. The greyness was caused by the leaves and other light debris which filled the atmosphere within the influence of the gyrations of the storm. In a few minutes houses were unroofed or blown down, trees uprooted or twisted short off, thousands of persons killed, and all the destructive effects of a violent tornado were experienced. The duration of the storm in any one spot near its centre was not more than twenty seconds, according to the estimate of those who were in it; I need not say however how difficult it is under such circumstances to estimate time. To hundreds beyond the limit of its destructive area, it appeared to last about four minutes.

The diameter of the storm, measuring only its most destructive area, was between 150 and 200 yards. Two hundred yards beyond this limit nothing more than an ordinary summer tropical squall was experienced, and persons five hundred yards off were unconscious of anything unusual having taken place. Heavy rain fell during its passage, but ceased immediately afterwards. A column of vapour†, apparently depending from a massive black cloud and reaching to the earth, a common accompaniment of whirlwinds, was seen from two points of observation; this passed several hundred yards to the eastward of the whirlwind, and was attended with no unusual fall of rain or force of wind.

With respect to the rate at which the storm travelled, taking as the basis of my estimate the time it took to travel from the spot where I first saw it advancing, to the spot where I saw it retiring I at the time estimated, but I now think over-estimated it at about ten or twelve miles an hour. I have already referred to the loose ideas the Chinese have of time, and I may add that our watches on Shamien, though every one of them is right (in the opinion of the owner), have a strong tendency to differ from one another; in addition to these sources of error there is the fact that in the height of danger few people think of noting the exact time. Hence the length of time the storm took to travel from Fatshan to Canton cannot with certainty be ascertained. Assuming that it passed Fatshan at two o'clock as already stated, and Canton at half-past three as is the general opinion, and assuming that it travelled in a direct line from the former place to the latter, we have a speed of only about six miles an hour. Probably a rate intermediate between these two estimates, say eight or nine miles an hour, is about correct.

Judging from the direction in which the trees fell, I am of opinion that the storm revolved from right to left, that is in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch. But it is difficult or impossible to reconcile all the effects of the storm with the results of a perfectly circular wind; during such violent atmospheric disturbance we must expect wheels within wheels, gyrations within gyrations. We must not look upon a whirlwind as a compact and exact circle; even if it were so, an element of irregularity would exist in the force of the wind on one side being increased and on the other decreased by the speed at which the storm travelled inward. The fact that in the very centre of its course delicate plants of low stature were in some places uninjured, seems to show that the whole body of the storm sometimes rises from the surface of the earth, or, as the Chinese express it, the Dragon makes an attempt to fly to the sky. The effects of a whirlwind are so sudden and so momentary that, as an example, whether a tree falls in this direction or in that, depends upon whether it yields to the blast a few seconds earlier or later. Indeed the laws which govern whirlwinds, like most of Nature's laws, are so complex and so little known, even to scientists, that I cannot but feel that I have already passed the bounds which should limit the conjectures of a mere amateur dabbler in meteorology.

THEO. SAMPSON.

Canton, June, 1878.

* Thus described by an observer about two miles away.

† Popularly known as a waterspout; the word is objectionable as formulating an erroneous theory, and perpetuating the error. I hope my nautical friends will pardon me for classing the idea of "waterspouts" being columns of water held in suspension by some mysterious force, as well as that of the weather being more liable to changes at the quarterings of the moon than at other times, as remarkable survivals of ideas formed when science was in its swaddling clothes, and the yarns of sailors of the old school were accepted as scientific work.

MESSRS DEACON & CO.'s Canton Market Report, dated Canton, 11th July, says:—

There has again been a moderate enquiry in our Tea market, but there is little change to note in prices.

Congous.—These teas have been in fair demand at slightly reduced rates; a fair proportion of the settlements consists of commoner kinds at Tls. 13 *a* 14 per picul.

Scented Teas.—In the early part of the past fortnight transactions, to some extent, were reported, but latterly purchases have been on a smaller scale; the demand throughout has not been at all general, most buyers holding off for lower prices; there is no change to make in quotations, former rates having been fully maintained.

The scarcity of scenting flower mentioned in our last report still continues, and no abundant supply can be expected for nearly three weeks.

Pekoes have changed hands to a small extent, and prices have ruled much as formerly; "long leaf" teas have been bought at Tls. 21 *a* 23 per picul, and "short leaf" and Macao kinds at Tls. 12½ *a* 22 per picul.

The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—

Congou, 3,400 boxes at Tls. 18 *a* 20 per picul; Scented Caper, 22,000 boxes at Tls. 18 *a* 25 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 1,300 boxes at Tls. 12½ *a* 28 per picul.

Export of the various descriptions of Teas shipped from Canton Waters, (Hongkong, Canton and Macao) to Great Britain to date:—June 22, S. S. *Yangtse*, Congou 2,809 lbs., S. Caper 46,493 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 63,125 lbs., total 111,927 lbs; 28, S. S. *Orestes*, Congou 219,646 lbs., S. Caper 70,833 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 4,314 lbs., total 304,293 lbs.; 29, S. S. *Menelaus*, Congou 231,230 lbs., S. Caper 72,303 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 16,563 lbs., Sorts 2,600 lbs., total 322,696 lbs.; July 6, S.S. *Ava*, Congou 36,230 lbs., S. Caper 43,809 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 27,585 lbs., Sorts 5,000 lbs., total 115,624 lbs.—Making, with previous shipments, a total for the season of 7,165,127 lbs.; against 5,939,549 for season 1877-78.

SILK.—We have again to report a period of unusual inaction in the market. Shipments by outgoing mail steamer are said to be 150 bales, but these almost entirely represent the balance of contracts entered into some time ago. There was no purchase made prior to departure of last French mail, and the only settlement this week is 20 bales of Taatlee reel. It is difficult to comprehend the attitude which holders have assumed and resolutely maintain; for while foreigners abstain from purchasing, and offers generally do not exceed $850 per picul for No. 4 Taatlee, prices asked are on a basis of $875 per picul for that grade. At a rough calculation there ought to be about 1,500 bales in the hands of producers and country dealers, and in Canton there is an admitted stock of 1,500 bales; third crop silk should commence arriving in the course of about three weeks, and the question suggested is, what is to be done with this large quantity of silk. The general impression is that Chinamen will be unable to hold out much longer, and unless more satisfactory advices come to hand of an improved tone in the home market, they must submit to a considerable decline in rates.

Long-reels have been taken by Parsees to extent of 150 piculs of Kowkong, Seulam and other sorts.

Re-reels.—These descriptions are nominally of the same value as heretofore, although there are no recent transactions to report.

Stock is estimated at 1,500 bales Taatlee, 100 bales Cumchuck and Lucklow, 50 bales Kowkong, and 200 *a* 300 bales of inferior descriptions.

Waste.—Only 20 bales are reported settled.

Export of Silk.—Export to date:—To London, 929 bales; to Continent, 708 bales; to America, 528 boxes; to Bombay, 492 piculs;—total, 1637 bales, 528 boxes, and 492 piculs. Of Waste, 994 bales and Pierced Cocoons 10 bales for Europe.

QUOTATIONS.

Taatlee,	Curlo,	$470
"	No. 1,	$480
"	" 2,	$410
"	" 3,	$390
"	" 4,	$370 *a* 375
Cumchuck and Lucklow,	—	$420
Re-reeled Cumchuck and Lucklow	Best	$520
" "	No. 1,	$480
" "	" 2,	$460
" "	" 3,	$440
" Cote-ng-own,	" 1,	$550
" "	" 2,	$520
Waste Silk,	No. 1,	$ 77
"	" 2,	$ 70
Cocoons Pierced,	" 1,	$ 72*

* Third crop.

SETTLEMENTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

	1878-79.	1877-78.
For Europe,	20 bls.	100 bls.
United States, &c., Re-reels,	— bxs.	— bxs.
Bombay,	150 pls. & 60 bls.	100 pls. & 30 bls.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Cassia Lignea, is quoted at $9.70 *a* $9.80 in mats, and $9.90 *a* $10.10 in boxes. Sales: 200 piculs. Stock: 3,000 piculs. Cassia Buds, $18.50 *a* $14.00 per picul. Sales nil. Stock 100 piculs. Star Aniseed, no stock. Rhubarb: no stock. Alum, $1.75 *a* $1.85 per picul. Camphor, $19.00 *a* $20.50 per picul, packed.

SUNDRIES.—Fire Crackers, 70 *a* 75 cents per box, for Gowqua's No. 1, gold chop. Vermillion: $33.50 *a* $34.50 per box. Matting: Fine contract, White 4/4, 10½ cents, 5/4, 13½ cents, 6/4, 13 cents per yard; Red Check, 4/4, 13 cents, 5/4, 14 cents, 6/4, 16½ cents; Double Extra Imperial, white 4/4, 14½ cents, 5/4, 17 cents, 6/4, 20 cents; Red Check, 4/4, 16 cents, 5/4, 18½ cents, 6/4, 21½ cents per yard. Cargo Ginger: new, in syrup (Chyloong) $3.80; Mandarin, $4.30; Young Stem, $5.90 per case of 6 jars.—Soy: $4.40 per picul.

IMPORTS.

LEAD.—A further decline has taken place, and quotations are now $5.90 *a* $6.00, per picul, for soft brands, and $6.00 *a* $6.10, Hole chop and W.B.

QUICKSILVER.—$62 *a* $62.50 per picul.

GINSENG.—Market unchanged.

SHIPPING.

The rate of Freight to London, per steamer is £2.2/ *a* £2.7/, and per sailing vessel, £1.12/6 *a* £1.15/, per ton of 40 and 50 cubic feet respectively.

The rate of Freight to New York, per steamer, is £3.12/, and per sailing vessel, £1.15/ *a* £2 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

LOADING AND ON THE BERTH.—At Whampoa.—For London and New York.—None.

At Hongkong.—For London.—*Nyassa, Caldera*, str., *Sir Harry Parkes, Kenton, Annie Lorway, Achilles*, str., *Stentor*, str.

For New York.—*H. G. Johnson.*

For San Francisco.—*Nautink, Sir Charles Napier, William H. Deitz.*

DEPARTURES.—From Whampoa.—For London and New York.—None.

From Hongkong.—For London.—*Menelaus*, str., *Patroclus*, str.

For New York.—None.

For San Francisco.—*Wandering Jew.*

For Portland Or.—*Belle of Oregon.*

THE COLONIAL SURGEON'S REPORT.

The following Annual Report from the Colonial Surgeon is published in the *Gazette*:—

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, HONGKONG, May 10th, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year 1877, together with the tables showing the work done in the different Establishments of the Colonial Medical Department. I also enclose the Report of the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital on the working of that Establishment.

POLICE.

The health of the force has been a very great decrease in sickness among the Europeans, and but a slight increase in the Indian and Chinese components of the force. The deaths have decreased from 6 to 4, and of the four, two died away from Hospital—one Indian while in India on leave and one Chinaman while in China on leave. There must always be a considerable variation in sickness among the Indian and Chinese of the Force, who are more liable to liver and bowel complaints than Europeans, both of them living on very sparing diet, especially among the Indians, who, denying themselves the necessaries of life from motives of economy, are prone to become anæmic and more liable to the above complaints. Many of the Police Stations are far from what they ought to be in the matter of accommodation, and even those that are not limited as to space are badly constructed and designed. The Hulk is too small, besides being old and rotten, and the ventilation very defective, especially in bad weather. The prisoners' cells on board are always damp, and a most unpleasantly free use of carbolic acid has to be made to keep the lower hold wholesome. Aberdeen, though still supplying a large number of fever cases, is decidedly improved, and I hope will further improve now that the swamp has been filled in and trees planted over it. Altogether, considering that the heat registered last year was greater than in the past eight years, and that there was less rain than usual, I think that the returns of the health of the Force are satisfactory. Table I. shows the admissions to Hospital every month during the year and the mortality. Table II. the sickness and mortality as compared with the strength of the Police Force. Table III., given for the first time, shows the districts from which the sick were brought during the different months of the year, the principal cause of admission being fevers, bowel complaints, and injuries.

TROOPS.

Table IV. shows the strength, sickness and mortality of the Troops in Garrison.

Average Strength of Garrison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
(1874), 1,040	1,067	10
(1875), 1,020	716	9
(1876), 1,540	563	2
(1877), 1,130	973	9

The above statistics of the sickness and mortality during the last four years show the enormous increase that took place in the sickness last year. It is true that the temperature was much greater than usual, also the rain-fall less, and that there was a considerable increase in the general sickness and mortality in the Colony, but why the Troops should have suffered so much more from sickness, I am at loss to understand, as they are specially looked after and cared for and in very few places have they better accommodation. In previous years the sickness among the police has shown badly as compared with the Troops, which was not to be wondered at, as they have harder work and not nearly as good accommodation, but this year their health has been very much better in comparison. There was a considerable increase of malarious fever at Kowloon last year, but even this could hardly account for so much extra sickness among the Troops, as the police at Kowloon have not suffered more than in past years.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

I regret that nothing further has been heard of the design for the new Civil Hospital. In some respects we may congratulate ourselves that the old buildings were ruined in the typhoon of 1874. Still the present structure, though a great improvement upon the former one, is unfitted for a Hospital.

Towards the end of the year 1876, the European Wardmasters were done away with, with one exception, and Chinese Wardmasters substituted; the alteration has worked well, nor has there that I am aware of been any serious complaint against any of these men, as there used to be under the former arrangement. We have now got a Chinese clerk, and for the future I have no difficulty in keeping the records of the Hospital in order. As far as the years previous to 1873 are concerned the records, the few there are of them, are in great confusion, and what remain are valueless; there are letters without answers, and answers to letters of which no trace is left, copied in all sorts of hands, some of them by ladies, who seem to have done their best to assist their relatives who were in Government service, but to whose services the Government was certainly not entitled. My last annual report took me nine hours to write, and as I wrote steadily from 9 p.m. one night to 6 a.m. the next morning, it could hardly be expected that I should make

Intimations

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Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

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CHLORODYNE
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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

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Mr. Andrew Wind,
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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at $6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance*.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review*. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
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To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

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DAVE CARSON'S *MINSTREL*, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

MONDAY,

15*th JULY*, 1878.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF LITTLE ETTA, Everybody's Favourite, WHO WILL APPEAR AS NAN, *In a Special Adaptation of Buckstone's Popular Comic Opera,* "THE GOOD FOR NOTHING," When, before a Full House, She Hopes to prove Herself GOOD FOR SOMETHING; and for the first time in Hongkong, IN HER *WONDERFUL AERIAL SLAB DANCE,* IN WHICH SHE WILL EXECUTE SEVENTY DIFFICULT AND INTRICATE STEPS.

THE INIMITABLE LOCAL TRIO, Messrs NORVILLE, FERRELL and ARNOLD, in a choice selection of SONGS, DUETS, AND TRIOS.

LOOK AT THE PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

MINSTRELSY!

PIANISTE .....Mrs CARSON.
VIOLINIST.....Mr FRANK STEWART.

INTRODUCTORY OVERTURE.....DAVE CARSON'S Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS —"Masaniello" DAVE CARSON'S Choir.
SONG—"Down by the River side"..Mr J. E. ARNOLD.
COMIC—"Don't you hear the Shanghai Crowing".....Mr GEO. NORVILLE.
BALLAD — "The Little Pet Bird" Mr J. B. FERRELL.
COMIC—"The Country Captain".....DAVE CARSON.
BALLAD—"Down among the Blue Bells".....Mr GEO. NORVILLE.
Finale to Part First,
MUMBO JUMBO'S COLLEGE.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

VARIETY!!

"ETTA,"

in her New Song and Dance, entitled THE RIVALS.

VOCAL TRIO, "When Sappho Tun'd" *Danby* Messrs FERRELL, NORVILLE, & ARNOLD.

To be followed by *ORIGINAL COMIC STUMP SPEECH,* DAVE CARSON.

BALLAD.....*"Sweethearts".....A. Sullivan.* Mr GEO. NORVILLE.

Serio-Comic Medley, A MUSICAL PARTY, Mr J. B. FERRELL.

Part Second will Terminate with "ETTA," IN HER WONDERFUL AERIAL SLAB DANCE.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.

COMIC OPERA!!

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH BUCKSTONE'S POPULAR COMIC DRAMA, "THE GOOD FOR NOTHING."

CHARACTERS.

Tom Dibbles (a Gardener).....} Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
Henrietta Dibbles (Sister to Tom)....} Mrs. NORVILLE.
Young Mr. Simpson....Mr. F. STEWART.
Charley.....Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.
Nan.....LITTLE ETTA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle or Orchestra Stalls..... Two Dollars.
Pit..... One Dollar.

Children under Twelve years of age, half price to Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls only.
Children in Arms, FIFTY DOLLARS!

TICKETS TO BE HAD *ONLY* AT THE DOORS, AND AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Doors Open at 8 p.m.—Trouble begins at 8.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Smoking Strictly Prohibited.

CONVEYANCES MAY BE ORDERED FOR 11.15.

Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at the Doors. Price, $1.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878. jy16

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

PAPER, $4; OR 1 VOL. BOUND, $5.

THE CONCISE DICTIONARY OF CHINESE; A Revision and Phonetic Arrangement of K'ANGHI'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, by J. Chalmers, LL.D.

Hongkong: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Shanghai: KELLY & WALSH.
Canton: E. SHING.
July 13, 1878. jy20

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship "*ESMERALDA,*" CULLEN, Master, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 13, 1878. jy15

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship "*GLENIFFER*" will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 13, 1878. jy18

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, AND THE USUAL PORTS.
One of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will leave this for the above Ports on or about the 1ST PROXIMO.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.
The Company's Steamship "*TIBRE,*" Commandant DE GIRARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
H. DU POUEY, *Agent.*
Hongkong, July 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.
The Company's Steamship "*PEIHO,*" Commandant PASQUALINI, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.
H. DU POUEY, *Agent.*
Hongkong, July 8, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY, *Agent.*

Ex "*Amazone.*"
TH 1644, Mr L. Thevenio, 1 case Ink,..... } from Marseilles.
Ex "*Anadyr.*"
B.P. No. 36 Mr Vincenot, 1 case Cigars,..... } from Marseilles.
C.R No. 984 Kwong Woo, 1 case Fans,..... } from Marseilles.
JCM (in diamond) No. 77/94 Order, 18 bls. Cinnamon, } from Galle.
Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

Intimations.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE À HONGKONG.

DIRECTION DE L'INTERIEUR.

AVIS D'ADJUDICATION.

LE SAMEDI 24 août 1878, à huit heures du matin, dans la salle ordinaire des adjudications de la Direction de l'intérieur, à Saigon, il sera procédé à l'adjudication, sur soumissions cachetées,

DES FERMES RÉUNIES

DE L'OPIUM ET DES EAUX-DE-VIE DE RIZ,

en Cochinchine, pour une durée de trois années consécutives, du 1er janvier 1879 au 31 décembre 1881.

Les soumissions, écrites en français et conformes au modèle ci-après, devront être accompagnées d'un récépissé constatant le versement au trésor d'une somme de 321,000 francs à titre de dépôt de garantie provisoire.

Les personnes qui désireront soumissionner pourront prendre connaissance du cahier des charges aux consulats de France à Hongkong, Shanghai et Singapore, et au 4e bureau de la Direction de l'intérieur, à Saigon, où il leur sera également donné communication des divers arrêtés et renseignements concernant les dites fermes.

MODELE DE SOUMISSION.

Je (ou nous) soussigné (noms, prénoms, professions et domicile) déclare (ou déclarons) accepter à mes (ou nos) frais et risques, les fermes réunies de l'opium et des eaux-de-vie de riz, en Cochinchine, pour une durée de trois années consécutives, qui commenceront le 1er janvier 1879 pour prendre fin le 31 décembre 1881, et ce moyennant un fermage annuel de (mettre la somme en toutes lettres et en francs).

Je m'engage (ou nous nous engageons) en outre à me (ou nous) conformer strictement aux clauses et conditions du cahier des charges du 15 juin 1878, approuvé le 18 du dit, relatif à cette adjudication, et dont je déclare (ou nous déclarons) avoir parfaite connaissance.

[*Translation.*]

DIRECTION OF THE INTERIOR.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 8 a.m., there will take place, in the ordinary Hall of Adjudication of the Direction of the Interior at Saigon, the adjudication with reference to the sealed Tenders, for the united Farm of Opium and Rice-Spirits, in Cochin-China, for the term of three consecutive years, from 1st January 1879 to 31st December 1881.

The Tenders, to be written in French, and in conformity with the appended form, should be accompanied by a receipt certifying that a sum of 321,000 francs has been lodged in the Treasury as a deposit of provisional guarantee.

Persons desiring to tender, can receive information, regarding the specification of terms, at the French Consulates at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, and at the Fourth Bureau of the Direction of the Interior at Saigon, where there will also be communicated to them the several official notifications and regulations concerning the said farms.

FORM OF TENDER.

I (we) the undersigned (name, surname, profession, and domicile) declare that I (we) will undertake at my (our) cost and risk the united farm of opium and rice-spirits in Cochin-China, for the term of three consecutive years commencing on the 1st January 1879 and terminating on 31st December 1881, and I (we) herewith tender an annual farm rental of (state the sum, writing out the words in full, and in francs). I (we) moreover pledge myself (ourselves) strictly to conform with the clauses and conditions of the specification of terms of 15th June 1878, approved on the 18th day of the same month, relative to the adjudication, and with which I (we) declare myself (ourselves) to be perfectly acquainted.

安南西貢內政衙門 爲曉諭議定投票事照得本年八月廿四日朝早八點鐘在西貢內政衙門議定公所開票投充洋藥燒酒同權公司期以一連三年爲限即西歷一千八百七十九年正月初一日起至西歷一千八百八十一年十二月廿一日止凡落票者必要用法國文字照已下格式填寫及將三十二萬一千扶冷士暫時貯庫作按給發憑單呈驗方准下票凡投票者如欲詳知各欵章程准赴香港法國領事府署或上洋或星嘉波法國領事府署或西貢內政衙門第四房均可詳察在彼所有憲示章程關涉洋藥燒酒同權公司事宜者可以詳知

投票人姓名	現居處藉貫處作生理	投票格式如左銀數不得用花碼字

十五日國家議定限掛十八日批准之各章程

G. BOULOUZE,
Acting Consul for France.
Hongkong, July 10, 1878. jy17

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANNIE LORWAY, British barque, Captain B. Gales.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
MARTHA BROCKELMANN, German barque, Captain Kluth.—Meyer & Co.
SINE, German barque, Captain S. L. B. Sorensen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
KATE TATHAM, British barque, Captain Pelkethly.—Birley & Co.
JULIANE, German 3-m. schooner, Captain J. Oestmann.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
OCEAN RACER, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Simpson.—Order.
JEANE PIERRE, French bark, Captain Legasse.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 12, *Orissa*, British steamer, 1119, R. F. Briscoe, Yokohama July 3, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
July 13, *H. C. Orsted*, Danish steamer, 387, Suenson, Amoy July 11.—G. N. T. Co.
July 13, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 395, Cullen, Amoy July 11, and Swatow 12, General.—RUSSELL & Co.
July 13, *Marie Louise*, French barque, 425, Guiboux, Quinhon July 2, Salt.—CARLOWITZ & Co.
July 13, *Helene*, German barque, from Whampoa.
July 13, *Sun-kee*, Chinese gunboat, from Cheong chow.

DEPARTURES.

July 13, *Bellona*, for Saigon.
13, *Sally*, for Whampoa.
13, *Aristide*, for Quinhon.
13, *Teheran*, for Europe, &c.
13, *Danube*, for Bangkok.
13, *Northern Star*, for Newchwang.
13, *H. C. Orstedt*, for Sea.

CLEARED.

Teucer, for Shanghai.
Hedwig, for Ilollo.
Gleam, for Falmouth.
Lamboanga, for Halphong.
Namoa, for Coast Ports.
Magdala, for Yokohama.
Taitung, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Orissa*, from Yokohama, Lieut. Greet, R.N., Messrs Escher, Parsons, Pibworth, Trueman and Ritchie, 5 Europeans deck, and 5 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, from Amoy and Swatow, 63 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Teheran*, from Shanghai: for Southampton, Lieut. Miller, R.N., and Mr McMurray.—From Hongkong: for Singapore, Lieut. T. Thompson, and Mr and Mrs Morland Kerr; for Penang, Mr Foulger; for Malta, Mr Christmas; for Southampton, Messrs Francis Drake, R. H. Harper, Robt. Jarvis, and Robt. Harle.
Per *Bellona*, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.
Per *Danube*, for Bangkok, 187 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Orissa* reports: Strong head winds and currents throughout.
The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports: Left Amoy on the 11th inst., and Swatow on the 12th. Had light Southerly winds and fine weather throughout.
The French barque *Marie Louise* reports: Throughout the passage fine weather and light wind from the S.E., and strong current to the eastward close to the Ladrone.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—Per *Namoa*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 14th inst.
For SHANGHAI.—Per *Teucer*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst., instead of as previously notified.
For MANILA.—Per *Esmeralda*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 15th inst.
For SAIGON.—Per *Fernambuco*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th inst.
For BATAVIA.—Per *Marcia*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th inst.
For SHANGHAI.—Per *Gleniffer*, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th inst.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—Per *Venice* and *Japan*, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—The Australian Contract Packet *Bowen*, will be despatched from Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.
Correspondence cannot be Registered after 3.15 p.m.
The Mails will be closed at 3.30 p.m. Supplementary mail received on board with late fee of 18 cents till time of departure.
Correspondence for Southern and Western Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it viâ Galle.
Hongkong, July 9, 1878. jy15

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 A.M., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, —Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Anté-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

10 A.M.—*Namoa* leaves for Swatow, &c.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.
Caldera leaves for London on or about this date.

Amusement.

8 p.m.—Dave Carson's Performance at the City Hall.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 16:—
8.30 p.m.—Sale of Properties, in the Bank Building.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, July 17:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Transfer Books of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 31st Instant, inclusive.

THURSDAY, July 18:—
Daylight.—*Gleniffer* leaves for Shanghai.
3 p.m.—*Venice* and *Japan* leave for Singapore, &c.
5 p.m.—*San Lorenzo* leaves for Manila.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

FRIDAY, July 19:—
Goods per *Gleniffer* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, July 24:—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H., C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at No. 50 A, Queen's Road.

WEDNESDAY, July 31:—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

THURSDAY, August 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco on or about this date.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 6.45 p.m.*

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

ROBBERIES from dwelling houses in the Colony have been so frequent of late, that any suggestions likely to prove of service in the prevention of such offences are acceptable. Most of the recent robberies have been remarkable for the audacity and mysteriousness displayed in their perpetration. Rooms have been entered at night, and articles of value stolen from almost under the noses of the sleeping occupants. In one instance at least no idea could be formed as to how an entrance into the house had been effected, the doors having been securely fastened over-night, and no signs of their having been forced being apparent. We are inclined to think one *modus operandi* adopted by these scoundrels is to conceal themselves in the house *before* the occupants retire to rest, entrance to the whole of the rooms being thus secured. Householders will do well during the next few weeks if they make some sort of inspection of their rooms, taking special care to peep under beds, before finally retiring for the night.

A JAPAN contemporary, the *Tokio Times*, appears to be somewhat indignant because we stated in the course of a recent article regarding the assassination of the Minister for Home Affairs that the assassination of obnoxious statesmen had been openly advocated in the native press of Japan within recent years. "The *China Mail*," says our contemporary, "in the course of an article upon the death of Mr Okubo, makes the totally unwarranted statement that 'within the last two years the assassination of those unfortunate statesmen, whom the wisdom of the mass adjudges to be bad, has been openly advocated in the papers as morally proper and a right of the people.' Our Hongkong contemporary cannot bring a particle of evidence to the support of this wholesale charge. . . We repeat that the assertion of the *China Mail* is wholly without foundation." We endeavour to be as careful as possible in the statements we make in the leading columns of this journal, and the *Tokio Times* evidently needs a little instruction in the current history of its own country. In the *Overland China Mail* of August 12th 1876, our contemporary will find an article in which we advanced the circumstance that some of the Japanese papers were *then* advocating the assassination of statesmen, "whom the wisdom of the mass adjudged to be bad," as a reason why perfect freedom should not be granted to the native press. We then wrote: "For instance, a correspondent of the *Somo Zashi* commences a letter to that paper thus—'I have read the article in your paper on assassination, which argued that, if corrupt officials are to be exterminated, three means might be resorted to—a rebellion, which would necessarily bring much misery on the people; self-immolation, which would have but a very small effect; and assassination with sword or pistol. I think this article may be supplemented, and I propose saying a few words about *secret* assassination, and will try to explain why, as rebellion is injurious to the nation, and martyrdom is ineffectual, secret assassination is better than open murder."

IT is a popular notion that England is ruining herself because her Imports exceed her Exports by many millions sterling each year. Notwithstanding the triumphant yells of those who long for the day when the neck of perfidious Albion may be permanently bent, Englishmen may not only make themselves easy in contemplating this fact, but may stiffen their collars still more should they feel so inclined. Wealth consists not in exporting all one's good things for the benefit of others, but in possessing the *rights* to have all the good things which we want. These are just the rights which we do possess. Our rights, that is our accumulated wealth, are invested not only in England but abroad; Englishmen hold stocks; landed property, ships, industries and all sorts of good things in hundreds of countries besides England. The annual produce of these good things comes to the happy owner of the *right* to them, who often resides in his island home, or is partly sent thither by him when residing abroad, to those of his friends or family who remain at home. To put it still more clearly by means of a comparison. Suppose ten men start on equal terms with ten acres of well-stocked land apiece. One of ten by his arms, his industry, and his skill, not only builds himself a better house than the other nine, but lends them money on mortgage, to improve their neglected property. He remains comfortably quartered on his own fat land and receives the yearly interest on his former advances from the other nine, at the same time sending his superfluous youngsters to teach them how to work properly. These youngsters not only feed on the other nine, but send home their savings to the comfortable parent, or prepare a well-feathered nest for their own old age.

The fact is England is the great centre of *rights*, built up by the energy of our forefathers. The poor countries who have a large "balance of Trade in their favour" send us their corn, their wine, their fruits, their meats, and their everything. The money they receive does not all go to purchase good things, but much of it goes to pay off the annual interest owing to the possessors of rights, who are most frequently English stockholders. The fact that we export less than we import only proves our vast vested wealth. We have earned our *right* to all these extra good things without giving anything in return, and we are the only nation in that proud position.

THE NEW POKFOOLUM WATERWORKS.

The following interesting particulars of these important works, now rapidly approaching completion, will doubtless interest our readers.

It would appear that the former iron supply pipe, which has fed the city since 1862, and which was laid under ground along the Pokfoolum Road, was so inadequate as to be unable to yield a greater daily supply than four and-a-half gallons per head of inhabitants. It has therefore been substituted by the new conduit, which, when finished, will be capable of drawing off into the city tanks as much as twenty-two gallons per inhabitant per diem. This increased supply of water, however, it seems, is only to be obtained during the rainy months of the year when the reservoir is full and overflowing and when from the constant showers and rainstorms there will be no fear of draining it to excess. If during our long dry winters the conduit were allowed to exercise its full powers unchecked over the Pokfoolum Reservoir, the contents of the latter would escape through it into the city at the rate of about two and-a-quarter millions of gallons daily, and the reservoir would become dry in a little over a month. Against such an awkward contingency, however, due precautions are taken in the new works by means of regulating valves which, during the dry season, will limit and control the exit of the waters to the definite quantity or allowance per day that the volume in store and the state of the season may in prudence allow of.

Although therefore we shall not be much better off, by the new works, during the winter months, they will certainly enormously increase the supply between May and October, when the want of water is most severely felt and its use most general. During the period included between these two months, the water escaping over the waste weir of the Pokfoolum Reservoir into the sea will be brought away by the new conduit, rendering the supply in town practically unlimited and enabling the street hydrants to remain open continuously day and night in lieu of only for the two short hours morning and evening as at present.

The new water works consist of a new guage basin at the foot of the outer slope of the Pokfoolum embankment, into which basin the water flows from the Reservoir and where the day's supply is regulated and registered. Close to the guage basin is a tunnel—which has been cut through the solid rock under the hill on which Douglas Castle stands. Great difficulties and delays were experienced in driving this tunnel, owing no less to the inexperience of the Chinese in this class of work than to the peculiarly hard and compact nature of the trap rock itself which necessitated the use of specially constructed mechanical drills and of gun cotton as the explosive agent.

After emerging from the tunnel the water enters the conduit, which extends to the City as far as the Albany tanks, winding along the contours of the hills at an elevation of 500 feet above the sea for a distance of three and-a-half miles in one continued series of serpentine curves and with an ever-falling gradient of one foot vertical to every three feet horizontal,—a slope which imparts a brisk rate of speed to the current.

The channel is constructed throughout of brick lined with cement, having granite cover-stones laid over the top so as to protect the water from impurities and to keep it cool. The line is carried across ravines and water courses by finely-cut granite aqueducts and culverts of spans averaging all dimensions up to 20 feet. There are

another fair copy for record in my own office. Surely with only two Surgeons on the Staff to look after about 600 Police, 500 prisoners, the Colonial Staff drawing less than £400 a year, 4 Hospitals, and a Lunatic Asylum, and 300 prostitutes, their time and skill might have been put to better use than clerical office work. The new clerk does not find he has too much time on his hands.

The Tables showing the cases admitted into Hospital do not in any way account for extra unhealthiness in the Colony. There is a very slight increase in the number of fever cases, also in the number of pulmonary complaints, but there is also a slight decrease in the number of bowel complaints. Venereal cases are about the same, though there are less than half the number of cases of constitutional syphillis as compared with last year. The terrible accident on board the steamer *Yesso* created great confusion in the Hospital for a short time. All the cases but two were within four hours transferred to the large Ward in the Gaol, under my superintendence. During the time the poor creatures were in the Hospital great assistance was rendered by the Naval Surgeons who were in Harbour at the time, and also the private practitioners. After their removal to the Gaol Ward, the services of Surgeon Mowll of H.M.S. *Vigilant* were kindly placed at the disposal of the Government by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Hillyar, and he took charge of the wounded, sixty in number, with such assistance as I could give him. Nearly all the cases were fatal; of the 64 brought to the Hospital, only five are known to have survived. Most of them died during the first forty-eight hours; some were taken away by their friends. I tried to persuade the latter to leave the patients where they were, but the question asked was "If we leave them, will they get well?" and as there appeared very little chance of such an event, I had to reply accordingly. Both friends and relatives desired however to hear their last words and to give the patients their blessing, and if we could not guarantee to save them, they expressed themselves desirous to take them home. Surgeon Mowll remained in charge about a fortnight. I am happy to say his valuable services were recognised both by the owners of the vessel, Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co., and by the Chinese Community here; I hope they may also be acknowledged by the Home Government, to whom his services were reported by His Excellency the Governor. It cannot be expected that Hospital accommodation should have sufficed for such exceptional events as this accident to the *Yesso*. I have seen a London Hospital as badly crowded for a longer time after a railway accident with as horrible scenes and formidable operations going on in different wards.

Cases are continually being sent down for treatment here by the Canton Imperial Maritime Customs, I do not understand why, as they have their own Surgeons; but a few weeks back a case of Small Pox was sent down from Canton in a Revenue Cruiser, to admit which the Small Pox Hospital had to be specially opened, as we had no cases here at the time. On this most extraordinary proceeding I made a special report.

We have now, I am glad to say, a temporary Lunatic Asylum. I called special attention in my report of 1874 to the way in which lunatics were confined in the Hospital and Gaol, who not only kept the whole Hospital or Gaol in an uproar, but whose terrible cries became a public nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood. This has, I am glad to say, been remedied this year.

I have already in previous reports noticed the unwillingness of Chinese to go into Hospital, and this does not apply only to European Hospitals, they will not go into the Tung Wah Hospital, till in either the last extremity of disease or destitution, hence the enormous mortality of this Hospital, as explained in the report of 1876.

I cannot say that I have found the Medico-legal and Post-Mortem work to interfere materially with my other duties, during the time I took charge of the Government Civil Hospital, though I had to the full the average amount of this special work, nor did I receive any complaint that the patients found themselves neglected in consequence. The working of the Civil Hospital, notwithstanding its many inconveniences and defects, which nothing but the advent of the new building can rectify, has been, by the Superintendent's own showing, most satisfactory in its results, as has also the new and improved arrangement of the Hospital Staff.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

This building, which is under my personal charge, is situated not far from the Lock Hospital, and was formerly one of the Chinese Schools. It answers the purpose for which it is required very well, being isolated and having a good open space for the patients to exercise. There have been twenty-five admissions and one death, some of the cases were very severe and these were chiefly among the Europeans. The one colored man, who died, was brought off a vessel that had just arrived. He was delirious at the time of admission, and died in about twenty-four hours, the pustules not being fully developed.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

I have nothing to add to previous reports in respect of this Institution, it does a considerable amount of good, it might do a good deal more. The number treated in Hospital during the year was 1,492, the deaths 623; the number of vaccinations performed 1,374; the number of out-patients treated—males 47,167, female 7,807, total 54,974.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This is a small building in the Hollywood Road, and, pending the erection of the proposed new asylum, has answered its purpose very well. It has only been established four months and has had two inmates, one male and one female; the latter was discharged cured, the former is still under treatment.

VICTORIA GAOL.

There has not been so much sickness as usual, though plenty of scheming and malingering. Table X. shows the number of admissions to Hospital. Table XI. shows the number of trifling cases on the books. Table XII. shows the number of admissions, rate of sickness and mortality. Table XIII. shows the number of deaths and their cause. There were two suicides, who hung themselves by their queues, one of them was to have been handed over to the Chinese authorities. Of the other five deaths, one was a paralytic patient, who had been some time in Gaol, and had never been subjected to work. Another was the case of a man who died of general debility forty-eight hours after admission. When he was sent in, on remand, I sent a certificate to the Magistrate to inform him the prisoner could not possibly live many days longer. The case of diarrhœa was a weakly young European seaman. One Mok Akwei on remand for trial had phthisis, for which he had been treated during a former term of imprisonment, and when he returned to Gaol this time he was in a deplorable condition, and there was not the slightest hope of his recovery. The last was a partially paralysed man who was seized with apoplexy in his cell and died in a few hours. Many changes have been made in the arrangements of the Goal this year; at the beginning of the year the Royal Commission concluded its labours, and the new rules and diet scale were put in force. The allowance of rice was diminished, the chutney taken away, as also the allowance of pork to long term prisoners. To the abolition of the chutney and pork I objected; the first is necessary to help the digestion of the mass of rice, and the second is but a very small allowance of animal food indeed and absolutely necessary to sustain health. Later in the year, when the chutney and pork were restored, I recommended that the allowance of rice should be still further diminished, which was done.

I am happy to say flogging with the cat on the back or shoulders has been stopped pending enquiry. About the beginning of 1875, some of the public journals having remarked that the public floggings as conducted here were a farce, Chief-Justice Sir John Smale requested to see me, and asked if this were really the case. I explained to the Chief-Justice that these punishments might naturally be considered not sufficiently severe by the public, as at the time of their infliction there was little enough to see, but that an inspection of the men's backs three days after the flogging could not but modify such opinions, and I described the effects as they appeared to me. I have subsequently made more careful observations as to the results of these floggings, and I gave evidence in January, 1876, on their effect before the Royal Commission, and have since specially reported on this method of punishment. The effect of thirty lashes on the back is at the time a large dark purple bruised and abraded surface, from which a few drops of blood may be drawn. In twenty-four hours, the man complains of great difficulty of breathing, pain inside the chest, and both pulse and temperature rise, about the fourth day the bruised skin begins to come away, leaving a large ulcer at the end of a week, when the difficult breathing and pain in the chest begin to abate, this large sore taking from five to six weeks to heal. But the man is indelibly marked for life, and in a country where it is the custom to strip to the waist when working for the greater part of the year, he who has been flogged in this way, cannot but expose these marks to the ridicule of his fellow workmen, and to his own detriment, as lessening his chances of obtaining honest work, known felons not being generally preferred for employment. I have therefore recommended that in future all floggings should be on the breech with a rattan, they are quite as painful and severe, no injury is done to any internal organ, the sore produced is similar and takes as long, sometimes longer to heal, and the man is marked for life, but on a part which need not be visible, and he at least has a chance of reforming. I am satisfied that the seeds of constitutional disease have been sown, in many cases, by these floggings on the back, even the Warders in the Gaol have noticed this and pointed out men whom they considered broken down by repeated floggings on the back. Though possibly a matter difficult to prove to the satisfaction of everybody, for there are many difficulties in the way, I have little doubt but that a special enquiry into the matter would prove the correctness my views. The question of work and punishment for prisoners is beset with difficulty; in recommending flogging in my last report, as it is carried out in India, *i.e.*, from five to thirty strokes on the breech, I did so as the best alternative and not as a special advocate for that mode of punishment, and because I considered that starvation diet, the only other punishment, though not so severe at the time, did harm that was much more lasting. I have, however, explained my views on these subjects at greater length in special reports.

One great improvement introduced into the Gaol this year, has been the dry earth system of conservancy in the cells; before this important sanitary improvement was introduced, the effluvium in the morning in the corridors at unlocking hour was very great; now no disagreeable smell is detected.

The introduction of the solitary system is, I understand, under consideration. I do not think there is anything that would make the Gaol more dreaded by the Chinese than knowing every prisoner would be in separate confinement for the whole of his term of imprisonment. Very many of the prisoners who are sent to Gaol for short terms are a source of great trouble, they are often in such a debilitated state that it becomes a necessity to give them better food than the penal diet, simply to avoid Coroner's Inquests, and then when they do get a good meal, they make the discovery that they have only to cut a tree in sight of a Lokong to get back to Gaol and to a full belly, and accordingly they are soon again on our hands. So if one errs on the side of humanity the Gaol fills, or, if on the side of strict justice, a coffin is perhaps filled a few days sooner than it would otherwise be.

As regards opium smoking, no prisoner who confessed to being an opium smoker has been allowed a single grain in the Gaol. Neither has he had any stimulant as a substitute, and I do not find there has been any evil consequence in breaking off this habit at once, nor that any precaution has been necessary further than a closer attention to the general health. Several very good specimens of opium smokers have come under observation, one was the case of a man whose daily consumption had been two ounces a day for nineteen years, and who was allowed neither opium or gin, nor was he given any narcotic or stimulant. For the first few days, he suffered from want of sleep, but soon was in fair health and expressed himself much pleased at having got rid of the habit. I am no advocate for opium smoking. My experience of it is that it may become a habit, but that that habit is not necessarily an increasing one; nine out of twelve men smoke a certain number of pipes a day, just as a tobacco smoker would, or as a wine or beer drinker might drink his two or three glasses a day without desiring more. I think the excessive opium smoker is in a greater minority than the excessive spirit drinker or tobacco smoker. In my experience, the habit does no physical harm in moderation. In the greatest case of excess just mentioned at the Gaol, a better nourished or developed man for his size it would be difficult to see. With the morality of the opium smoking question, I have nothing to do; no doubt it is a costly luxury, and when indulged in even to a small extent by a poor man, by no means increases the comfort of his family, but as far as my experience goes, and I have had good opportunities of judging, there is no great difficulty in breaking off the habit. I have seen many cases of excessive smoking in men who could afford to spend large sums on the vice. At the Tung Wah Hospital the stranger may at any time see the most dreadful and ghastly looking objects in the last stages of scrofula and phthisis smoking opium, who had never previously in all their lives been able to afford the expense of a pipe a day, yet the European visitor leaves the establishment attributing to the abuse of opium effects which further enquiry would have satisfied him were due to the diseases for which the patients were in Hospital. From what I have seen there, there is no doubt that the advanced consumptive patient does experience considerable temporary relief to his difficult breathing by smoking a pipe of opium, though it is a very poor quality of drug that is given to patients at the Tung Wah Hospital. I do not wish to defend the practice of opium smoking, but in the face of the rash opinions and exaggerated statements in respect of this vice, it is only right to record that no China resident believes in the terrible frequency of the dull, sodden-witted, debilitated opium smoker met with in print, nor have I found many Europeans who believe they ever get the better of their opium smoking compradores in matters of business. I have conducted my observations with much interest, as the effects of opium eating were well known to me by my many years' experience in India, and I have been surprised to find the opium smoker differs so much from the opium eater. I am inclined to the belief that in the popular mind the two have got confused together. Opium smoking bears no comparison with opium eating. The latter is a terrible vice most difficult to cure and showing rapidly very marked constitutional effects in the consumer.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

This institution and the working of the Medical Department of the Contagious Disease Ordinance No. 10 of 1867, is under my personal charge. There have been a few more admissions to Hospital, and the number of examinations have increased by about 700 this year, but the type of disease has not been very severe. Further particulars under this head are contained in Tables E, E2, and E3 appended hereto, and in my private reports to Government on the subject.

A Commission is at present enquiring into the working of the Ordinance, and will shortly report the results of their investigations.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

Table XVI. shows the population, mortality, and percentage of deaths of the European Community in Hongkong, by which it appears that there were more deaths last year than any of the nine preceding years, though the percentage is not greater than that of the years 1870 and 1871. There was a considerable amount of malarial fever, chiefly among the residents at Kowloon, which may perhaps partly account for the increased sickness among the Garrison, as many of the troops were stationed there. Table XVIII. gives the annual Atmospheric Report, showing a greater heat than has been experienced in the past eight years, and a very considerable decrease in the rainfall, which as indicated in my report of 1873 is commonly accompanied by a greater mortality. The records of the Government Civil Hospital and those of the Tung Wah Hospital do not show any excess of climatic disease.

SANITATION.

Table XVII. shows the work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances during the year. Though there is a considerable increase in the number of persons fined, the amount of the fines collected is hardly one third that of last year. This is principally owing to the new Government Scavenging Contractor having performed his duties more satisfactorily than his predecessor; last year his fines were very heavy in consequence of the inefficient way the contract was carried out. Little more need be said than has been mentioned in previous reports, which have pointed out the state of the drains, the markets, the Chinese dwelling houses, &c. It is to be hoped something may be done with the markets, especially the Central and Western markets, which are a disgrace to the Colony. It would also be a great boon to the poorer classes of the Chinese, if the Government could provide small patches of level ground in different parts of the suburbs of Victoria, on which they might be allowed to build pig-sties, on condition of their being kept clean and in good order. This I think might be accomplished, and the advantage to the poorer class, who depend entirely on the keeping of pigs for their living, would be very great.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Honourable J. M. Price,
Acting Colonial Secretary,

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL TO THE COLONIAL SURGEON.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL, HONGKONG, 10th April, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the report on the Civil Hospital for the year 1877, with the tables of statistics pertaining thereto.

In November the Hospital completed its third year of occupation of the three houses in Hollywood Road, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in which it took refuge after the typhoon of 1874.

The occupation of these buildings continues to be unsatisfactory, as their more complete adaptation to Hospital purposes is said to be inadvisable, because the occupation is only temporary, and it is not worth while to incur further expense for improvements.

There is but limited room for patients, nurses, stores, kitchens, or for any of the conveniences which are looked upon as necessities in a well-ordered Hospital.

On the 1st January, 1877, a slight alteration was made in the staff of the Hospital, the Senior Wardmaster, Mr J. Edgar, being relieved from his ward duties to become clerk, steward, and storekeeper. He performed these duties till the end of July, when he left the service. He was succeeded by Mr J. C. de Senna, who continued all the duties till the end of the year; the salary of the Chinese clerk then having been passed in the estimates, this much-needed addition to the establishment was obtained, and Mr Senna is now able to devote his whole attention to the stores and provisions.

With regard to the Hospital work, the Register for the year records 950 cases; 81 of these, however, comprising superficial wounds, three cases of dog-bite, and one of opium-poisoning, were treated in the Surgery and then dismissed; 10 others were admitted moribund from injury or disease, and died within a short period of admission.

There were thus 899 patients admitted during the year, who underwent treatment in the Hospital. (No reference is here made to the number [81] remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1876.)

418 of these were Policemen, and 418 were seamen, private residents, destitutes, prisoners, members of the Chinese Customs and Revenue Services, and officers and seamen from foreign ships-of-war.

The total number of admissions from the Police Force is in excess of the preceding year. The Europeans number only 84 admissions as compared with 106 in 1876; but this diminution is counterbalanced by an increase of 21 from the Indians and 9 from the Chinese.

A reference to the tables will show the number admitted in each month from the different stations. Their diseases were principally intestinal and bronchitic affections with febrile attacks and surgical injuries.

The increase of sickness among the Police is due to the unhealthiness and overcrowding of some of the Police Stations, the unhealthiness being due equally to situation and to defects of construction.

These defects were in various instances made conspicuous by the number of sick coming to Hospital from certain Stations, notably the Police Hulk and Tsim-tsa-tsui, and these two with No. 3 Station at Wántsai, were made the subject of special representations to the Government.

The total number of days spent in Hospital in 1877 by members of the Force was 3,391, and this may be more than doubled by adding the number of days spent on sick leave by Constables after their discharge from Hospital. This is equivalent to nineteen men off duty for the whole year.

The admissions from foreign ships-of-war were not so numerous in 1877, as most of their sick were taken into the Naval Hospital. On several occasions, however, there were no vacant beds there, so accommodation had to be found for them in the Civil Hospital.

Table V. shows the varieties of disease, with the mortality from each.

Fevers form a large item in the list, but there was only one fatal case, in a Chinese Constable from the Police Hulk. Some of these febrile attacks were severe, but a large number were comparatively trivial. Quinine, baths, and careful nursing were relied on for the treatment of these cases, and the results have been satisfactory.

One case of typhoid fever (which is said never to occur in China) was treated in January. The subject was a Chinese Police Sergeant who lived in an old house next door to the Hospital, and it is worthy of note that in the same month a European Constable living in another part of the same house suffered from carbuncular abscess of the thigh. All the sinks about these houses were untrapped and there was a very foul latrine immediately adjoining.

The possibility of these two cases having had a common origin here suggests itself, and secondarily the question of the origin of typhoid fever *de novo*, which is disputed by some authorities.

There were a number of cases of rheumatism caused by exposure to wet and cold. With a large Police Force and seafaring population this is only to be expected.

Three Europeans were admitted with heat apoplexy; two made a complete recovery, but the third when discharged from Hospital, though well in other respects, suffered from aphasia. Considering the power of the sun in Hongkong and the notorious carelessness of sailors in exposing themselves to its rays, it is a matter of surprise that more cases of the sort do not occur.

Only one case of delirium tremens occurred; though 18 others were on the high road to it when admitted. It is worthy of remark that all of these were Europeans. There is ample evidence in the Hospital and in the Post-mortem Room, that both Indians and Chinese suffer from the effects of drink, but they seldom come under treatment for this alone.

Bronchial catarrh is somewhat prominent in the list, but pulmonary affections are not very frequent. There were fourteen cases of phthisis, which is about the average.

Bowel complaints were less frequent last year than in 1876, and in most of the severer cases were contracted at other ports in the China seas.

One Chinese was admitted suffering from round worms, a common complaint among the natives.

The Indians and Chinese were almost the only sufferers from colic and constipation, which may be attributed to their diet.

Affections of the liver were not more frequent than usual, and the causes were much the same, principally excessive drinking, and a few said to be malarious in their origin.

One interesting case of abscess of the liver was admitted in October, and bade fair to make a good recovery. Several abscesses, one of them containing 80 oz., were tapped with the aspirator, and did well; the first one, after discharging for some weeks, healed up. Complications have now set in, however, which will exhaust the patient, and bring about a fatal termination to the case.

Enlargement of the spleen, with anæmia, was recorded in three cases, one European and two Chinese. This enlargement was observed in a number of the Indian Constables, admitted from other causes; they appeared to suffer no inconvenience from it, and it did not seem to interfere with the performance of their duty.

Admissions from venereal disease remained about the same.

Boils, of which Hongkong is said to be specially productive, only brought 11 patients to Hospital, and of these, 7 were Chinese. They presented no remarkable features and yielded readily to treatment.

47 cases were set down to debility. These comprised seamen, destitutes, and Police suffering from causes incident to their several modes of life.

Privation accounts for 10 admissions, and 8 deaths; being either the predisposing cause of disease or aggravating that already in existence.

51 admissions were for observation,—seamen, Police, and prisoners.

Seamen who were malingering or whose ailment was not apparent were taken into Hospital, in order to form an opinion as to their fitness to proceed to sea, or to do their duty on board.

Policemen suffering from slight indisposition, chills, strains, or feverishness from exposure to the sun, were taken in for a day or two, and then returned to duty.

Prisoners arrested in the evening and desirous of avoiding a night in the Police cells, complain of illness, and are sent to Hospital for observation.

Three cases of opium poisoning were brought in, two of which recovered under treatment, but the other was seen too late to derive any benefit from medical assistance.

Wounds of all sorts were numerous, and occurred mostly among Chinese. Many of the injuries were superficial, but some were mortal, though this does not appear in the table, for all the Chinese who had received fatal injury, were carried away by their relatives.

One exception, the only case which reached a fatal termination in Hospital, was that of an old Chinese man, aged 76, who had been attacked on the Sháu-ki Wán road by thieves and hacked about the hands, arms, scalp, neck, and lower extremities. He never recovered from the shock of the injuries, but died as soon as the reactionary fever set in.

Six cases of gunshot wounds were admitted, only one of which, a European, was allowed to remain in Hospital till the termination of his case. Of the other five, Chinese, some had been shot by burglars near Yau-ma-Ti, the others came from Custom cruisers. All five were taken away a few days after admission.

Four cases of scalds are recorded; one was a trivial case, and the other three were sufferers from the *Yesso* explosion: two of them were retained in Hospital and the other was sent back to Hospital in an exhausted condition after a fortnight in Gaol. The accident on board the *Yesso* made the want of space in the Civil Hospital very painfully felt. The Hospital had at the time 44 beds occupied, and as there were only 10 left vacant, and these were nearly all in the female and venereal wards, the only course was to spread mattresses over the floors and passages, and there deposit the wounded as they were brought in. The number of the sufferers and the severity of their injuries taxed the resources of the Hospital staff to the very utmost, but every one responded manfully to the call and did their best.

On several occasions noisy lunatics were sent to the Hospital, for want of a better place. Lack of accommodation necessitated their being kept in close confinement, which could not be otherwise than detrimental to them, and their insane vociferations day and night were a source of great annoyance to both patients and attendants. Provision being made elsewhere for them in September, no lunatics have been admitted since that time.

There were 49 deaths during the twelve months, as compared with 35 in 1876. Of these 20 were moribund on admission, and three were attributed to privation.

The receipts from paying patients in 1877, amounted to $3,619.36, less by $1,100 than the receipts for 1876. There were fewer patients in Hospital in 1877, and some of the accounts due for 1877 have been collected in 1878. The fees for Board of Trade patients are not here included, as they are paid directly into the Treasury. Hospital stoppages for the Police are paid in the same way.

A reference to the tables shows that 286 Chinese were treated in the Civil Hospital in 1875.

This is about the usual number, and as usual, about one half of them were policemen, and most of the rest were brought in by the police—cases of assault, or sick destitutes picked up in the street. The presence of nearly all these 236, therefore, was in great measure compulsory. The lukongs are sent in because they are in receipt of pay from the Government, and it is to the interest of the Colony that when disabled, they shall be restored to health and efficiency as soon as possible, and police cases are brought, in order that they may be disposed of before the Magistrates without delay, and that trustworthy evidence shall be forthcoming as to the nature and severity of the injuries sustained.

The medico-legal work performed by the Superintendent of the Hospital in 1877, consisted as usual of giving evidence before the Magistrates and in the Supreme Court touching the nature and severity of the injuries in criminal cases sent to hospital. In addition to this, there were 116 dead bodies examined and reported on, of which 82 were adults, viz., 6 Europeans, 7 coloured, and 69 Chinese; and 34 were children, all Chinese.

In some of these a superficial external examination only was made, and there being no marks of violence apparent and no suspicious circumstances attendant on the finding of the bodies, nothing further was done.

In a number of the cases, however, death had resulted from poisoning or from criminal violence, and in these a thorough and complete investigation of the body and the internal organs was made, and in some cases the contents of the stomach were examined.

The examination of the 116 bodies brought to Hospital, showed every variety of death from homicide, suicide, and disease.

The Coroner's returns record the causes in all cases coming under the first two heads, and in the third category, the diseases were found to be principally those leading to sudden death, viz., heart disease, aneurism, and apoplexy.

The suicides were from opium poisoning, hanging, and possibly drowning.

Of the 34 children, some were still-born, and the rest had died from disease and malnutrition.

There was little reason to believe that in any of these cases death had resulted from violence. The bodies had been exposed in the street, and on the hill-side, or thrown into the water to avoid the trouble and expense of burial.

There is, however, little or no check to homicide in a hundred ways among the Chinese, for as there is not, and cannot be, any correct diagnosis of disease among them, registration of the cause of death must be a mere form, and the Registrar has no guarantee that the cause stated to him is the true one.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. J. WHERRY, M.D., Superintendent.
Dr. Ph. B. C. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

July 12, 1878.

	Lets.	Paps.		Lets.	Paps.
Abaiso, General G. de	1		Juster, Alejandro	1	regd.
Abduchuban Cherodhurn	1	regd.	Kazori, K. S.	1	regd.
Alvares, F. S. y	1		Keaton, M.	1	
Aqueen, Madlle.	1		Lawrence, J.	1	
Ballin, Capt.	1		López, Susa M. G.	2	
Barker, G.	3		Low Thin Yean	1	
Barnes, Mr	1		Lo Yam Ting, Mrs	1	
Barrett, G.	1		Lynch, Richard	1	
Barrue, Monrs.	1		Macao & Co., Messrs	1	
Batten, Mrs	1		Mackay, Mrs	1	
Bennett, G. A.	2		May, Miss (Opéra Coy.)	1	
Bincker, E.	1		McMeekin, J.	1	
Boldreich, K.	1		Merminga, A.	1	
Botelho, Balbina	1		Mills, F. B.	1	
Brandisi, Simon	1		Morgan, H. late s.s. Danube	1	regd.
Burrows, Henrietta	1		Mufflit, Joseph	1	
Butcher, J. B.	1	bk.	Neville, Mrs D.	2	
Chiua, Susan	1		Parke, D.	1	
Colvile, M. D.		1	Parkin, J. H.	2	
Conghoon, Mrs	1		Pembroke, Frank	1	1
Davies, T. E.	1		Piton, Capt.	1	
Dering, Geo.	1		Pogson, R.	1	
Devlin, H.	1		Priestman, Arnold		1
Dhite, Monsr.	1		Rawson, Monsr.		3
Donaldson, T.	1		Rus, Adolph	1	
Drew, J. B.	1		Rita, Molencia	1	
Drew, John E.	1		Rodrigues, B.	1	
Engel, Eduard	1		Rodrigues, Emilio E.	1	
Evans, Mr	1		Sams, F. B.	1	
Field, James B.	1		Shaik Hossan Hajee	1	regd.
Flagg, Wm. S.	3		Shearer, James	1	
Fox, Mrs	1		Smith, James	1	
French, Capt.	1		Smith, John	1	
Gimberk, M.	1		Thiel, C.		1
Go Lam Tjan	1		Thornton, Miss J.	1	
Grubel, Mrs Amanda	1		Tierney, W. H.	1	
Home, Mr	1		Traill, Edward		1
Honsego, Mr		1	Walker, Mrs Capt.	1	
Hunby, Sergeant	1		Wellings, H.	5	
Jackson, Mrs C.	1		White, G.	2	
Johanson, Gustav Jn.	1		Willey, Capt. J. N.	1	
Joii, Wong Chun	1		Williams, Arthur	1	
Johnson, Tom	1		Williams, A. C.	1	
Jorgens, Rud.	1		Woodward, Mr	1	
Juonilho, F. M.	1				

For Merchant Ships.

	Lets.	Paps.		Lets.	Paps.
Aberney	1		Julia P. Brown	1	1
Alice	2		Killarney		1
Amboto, s.s.	1	regd.	Lady Penrhyn	4	
America	1		Largs		1
Annie M. Smull	1		Laura Gerthrude	1	
Arabia	3 & 1	rg. 1	Laura R. Burnham	1	
Arista	1		Leon Crespo		2
Astarte	1		Lombardian	2	
Athens	2		Lord Macaulay	8	
Aurora	1		Mabel Clark	1	
Balcarry	1	1	MacCallum More	2	
Banian	1		Madeline	2	
Barbara Taylor	1		Maid of Judah	4	
Benefactor	2	1	Malvina	1	
Bertie Bigelow	5		Manila	1	
Carnatic		1	Maritime Union	2	
Cashmere		1	Mary Blair	5	
Chascola	3		McNear	1	
Chale	1		Mecca, s.s.	7	4
Chandos	1		Merkur	1	
Charger	1		Mikado	1	
Charon Wattana	1		Moneta	2	
City of Aberdeen		1	Napier	4	
Comet	1		Netherton	6	
Corona	1	1	Oceanic	1	
Corrientes	5		Oneida	1	
Cosmo	2		Orange Grove	1	
Countess of Errol	6	1	Paracca	1	
Creswell	2		Parmenio	1	
Dartmouth	2		Pauline	2	2
Davina	1		Penrith	8	1
Diligo	1		Philip Fitzpatrick	3	
Ems	2		Presto	1	
Empire		1	Pressits, s.s.	1	
Empress	1		Prim, s.s.	1	
Empreza	1		Prince Amadeo	19	14
Enoid		1		1	regd.
Faiwan, s.s.	1		Prince Louis	1	
Florence Nightingale	1		Pursaid, s.s.	1	
Fontenoy	1		Rhoda	1	
Francis B. Fay	1		River Lagan	1	
Fraulein	1		Robt. Henderson	12	
Freeman Clark		2	Sacramento	8	
Globe	1		Sarah Bell	6	1
Hall Columbia	1		Sea Gull, s.s.	1	
Harritan Obear, s.s.	1		Senta	1	
			Star of India	2	
Hawkesbury		2	Strathmore	16	
Hawthorn	1	regd.	Supreme	1	
He Yet, s.s.	2		Syringe	1	
Henry S. Sanford	1		S. Vaughan	12	1
Herat	4		Tai Watts	1	
Hopeful	3		Tapu Sing	1	
Hotspur	1		Taunton	4	
Humboldt	1		Thomas Bell	1	
Ifigenia	1		Twilight	1	1
Imbros, s.s.	6		Wandering Jew	1	
Invincible	1	1	William Manson	1	
Irene	5		W. E. Gladstone	1	regd.
Irigo	1		Yarman, s.s.	1	
John Potts	1	1			

For H. M. Ships.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Paps.
Hart	2		Victor Emanuel	1	

Books, etc. without Covers.

Baisc Bros. & Co. p.c.
Banhlitte.

Catalogue of Books.
Christian.
Cork Weekly Herald.

Evans, Sons & Co., precios corrientes de Drogas.

Germania.
Glasgow Weekly Herald.
Glasgow Weekly Mail.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.
Helensburgh News.

Illustrated London News.
Inverness Courier.

Journal des Consulats.

La Gazette.
L'Etudiant Catholique.
Le Littoral de la Flandre.
Le Siécle.
Le XIX Siecle.
Lincolnshire Herald.
L'Italie.

Moniteur des Soies.

Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

On the Combustion of Refuse Vegetable Substance.
Our God shall come.

Papier d'Aubier de Frauble.

Western Daily Mercury.

Züricherische Freitags Zeitung.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Captain.*	*Flag and Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Consignees or Agents.*	*Destination.*	*Remarks.*
Steamers								
Argentino	8 c	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Turner & Co.	.....	For Sale
Bertha	2 c	Gangley	Brit. str.	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.	.....	Laid up
Bombay	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Camoes	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
Dale	...	Thompson	Brit. str.	654	July 10	Yuen Fat Hong	Hoihow & Haiphong	Sands' Slip
Danube	2 h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	567	July 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Douglas	5 h	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	July 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Emeralda	5 h	Jullen	Brit. str.	395	July 13	Russell & Co.	Manila	15th inst.
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	H.K. & W'poa Dock Co.	.....	Tug Plying
Fitzpatrick	...	Humphries	Brit. str.	597	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	.....	K'loon Dock
Glenuffer	5 c	Graham	Brit. str.	1411	July 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
H. C. Orsted	4 c	Suenson	Dan. str.	337	July 13	G. N. T. Co.		
Imbat	5 c	Jones	Brit. str.	868	July 3	Linstead & Co.		
Japan	a d	de Smidt	Brit. str.	1865	July 4	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
Kienchow	...	.....	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Kwok Acheong	.....	Cos'tan Dock
Lorne	5 c	McCulloch	Brit. str.	1035	July 1	Melchers & Co.		
Madras	5 c	Richardson	Brit. str.	1079	June 30	Linstead & Co.		
Marcia	4 c	Broker	Brit. str.	1060	May 26	Siemssen & Co.	Batavia	16th inst.
Mayenne	2 h	Yün Chun Yen	Anna. str.	.....	June 20	.....		
Mecca	2 h	Morney	Brit. str.	684	July 6	Landstein & Co.		
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	July 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Norna	...	Walker	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	Cos'tan Dock
Pernambuco	4 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	July 9	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	16th inst.
Orissa	5 c	Briscoe	Brit. str.	1119	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Quinta	4 c	Wrang	Ger. str.	874	July 12	Soey Shing	Saigon	
Teheran	5 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1767	July 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Europe, &c.	To-day
Teucer	5 c	Power	Brit. str.	1324	July 12	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Thales	5 c	Pocock	Brit. str.	878	July 4	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Venice	5 c	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
West Stanley	4 c	Ashley	Brit. str.	993	July 5	Siemssen & Co.		
Yangtaze	...	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	June 28	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Yottung	2 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	July 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	
Zamboanga	5 c	Aranguren	Span. str.	567	July 9	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	at daylight
Sailing Vessels								
Anna Bertha	3 k	Peterson	Ger. bqe	468	June 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Annie Lorway	4 k	Gales	Brit. bqe.	752	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Arcola	4 c	Penery	Brit. bqe.	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.	Callao	
B. van Middelburg	7 c	Blanker	Dutch bqe.	628	June 17	Siemssen & Co.		
C. L. Pearson	7 c	Swain	Am. 3m. sc.	664	June 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Channel Queen	7 c	Lelacheur	Brit. bqe.	609	June 11	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	3 c	Place	Brit. bqe.	356	June 19	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Chocola	4 c	Kennett	Brit. bqe.	284	July 11	Chinese		
Eleanor	7 c	Jobson	Brit. bqe.	433	June 10	Meyer & Co.	Cape via Foochow	
Emo	2 k	Asals	Brit. bqe.	773	July 11	Kin-tye-loong		
Fair Leader	...	Morris	Brit. bqe.	497	June 16	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	Ab'deen Dock
Frederick	2 c	Kermode	Brit. bqe.	909	May 30	Norton & Co.		
Friederich	4 h	Wulff	Ger. bqe.	594	May 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Newchwang	
Goliah	1 h	Dentzau	Sian. bqe.	542	July 11	Chinese		
Guam	4 k	McGregor	Brit. bg.	290	June 12	Borneo Co., Limited	Falmouth	Cleared
H. G. Johnson	4 c	Colby	Amer. bqe.	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Hedwig	7 c	Warnken	Ger. bqe.	818	June 21	Melchen & Co.	Iloilo	Cleared
Highlander	1 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Captain		
Hindostan	...	Belyea	Brit. sh.	1547	June 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	P. & O. Wharf
Hiram Emery	7 c	Wyman	Amer. bqe.	799	July 12	Russell & Co.		
Jean Pierre	4 k	Legasse	Fch. bqe.	607	June 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Juliane	3 k	Oestmann	Ger. 3m. sc.	187	July 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Julie	2 c	Launay	Fch. bqe.	504	July 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kate Tatham	4 c	Pitkethly	Brit. bqe.	275	July 4	Birley & Co.		
Kenton	3 k	Colvin	Brit. bqe.	667	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Lodore	...	Jones	Brit. sh.	860	June 19	Meyer & Co.	Swan's Islands	Wanchai Pier
Louis Eugene	3 k	Menard	Fch. bqe.	438	July 11	Carlowitz & Co.		
Magdala	7 c	Jones	Brit. sh.	1289	June 20	Meyer & Co.	Yokohama	
Marquis of Argyle	3 c	McKeon	Brit. bqe.	500	June 26	Rozario & Co.		
Mercur	4 k	Borgwardt	Ger. bqe.	489	July 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Minna	...	Dau	Ger. bqe.	457	June 17	Meyer & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Moss Glen	4 k	Carson	Brit. bqe.	549	May 29	Landstein & Co.	London	
Navesink	4 c	Barstow	Amer. bqe.	724	May 24	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Norman Court	3 k	Shewan	Brit. bqe.	884	June 10	Turner & Co.		
Northern Star	3 k	Wortley	Brit. bqe.	327	June 21	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	
Nyassa	3 c	Garriock	Brit. sh.	799	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Ocean Racer	1 c	Simpson	Brit. 3m. sc.	201	July 5	Turner & Co.	Foochow	
Oscar	3 c	Windhorst	Ger. bqe.	735	July 5	Melchen & Co.		
Per Ardua	...	Taggart	Brit. bqe.	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Phaeton	3 k	Scheel	Brit. bqe.	576	July 12	Wieler & Co.		
Princess Saraphi	3 c	Münchau	Siam. bqe.	454	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Queen of the Seas	1 k	Harrison	Brit. bqe.	442	July 12	Order		
Rifleman	4 k	Bishop	Brit. bqe.	718	June 3	Rozario & Co.		
San Lorenzo	4 k	Vidarte	Span. bg.	250	July 12	Remedios & Co.	Manila	18th inst.
Silas Fish	2 c	Williams	Amer. bqe.	702	May 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sine	3 k	Sörensen	Ger. bqe.	466	July 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Bangkok	
Sir Charles Napier	3 c	French	Brit. sh.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Sir Harry Parkes	2 c	Chapman	Brit. sh.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.	London	
Sontag	8 c	Simmons	Amer. bqe.	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.		
St. Ideus	3 k	Durand	Fch. bqe	388	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Ta Hong Kong	1 c	Buthmann	Siam. sh.	636	July 6	Yuen Fat Hong		
The Frederick	4 k	Koop	Brit. bqe.	812	July 2	Order		
Tokatea	4 k	Harrison	Brit. bqe.	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.		
Tyburnia	7 c	Golder	Brit. bqe.	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Wm. H. Deitz	3 c	Endicott	Am. 3m. sc.	487	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
WHAMPOA								
Condor		Gödey	Ger. bg.	241	June 29	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Helene		Volquardsen	Ger. bqe.	372	June 26	Wieler & Co.	Chefoo	
Perusia		McKirdy	Bel. str.	3300	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu & Callao	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Flag.*	*Class.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H. P.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Commander.*
Marques de la Victoria	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	1200	...	.....	June 18	Dn. Manuel de Uira
Mecanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	450	4	60	June 14	W. Carey
Ranger	6 c	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	280	May 14	Lt.-Com. Annesley
Wei Yuen	6 c	Chinese	man-of-war	1800	...	.....	July 11	Lü Ahon

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

July 8, 1878.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Burmese	for London
Caldera	for London
*Douglas	for Hongkong
Hasting	S'hai via Wenchow
Oxfordshire	for London

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Agnes Muir	for London
Bonita	for Adelaide
Catherine Marden	for Adelaide
Countess of Errol	for Dunedin
Jessie McDonald	for Wellington N.Z.
Oceania	for Dunedin
Marie	for Cape Town
Rio Loge	for New Zealand
Wm. Manson	for Sydney

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

July 2, 1878.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Achilles	for London, &c.
Amazone	French
Chefoo	British
*Chinkiang	British
Chin-tung	Chinese
Dragon	British
*Fuyew	Chinese
Gordon Castle	British
Hae-san	Chinese
Hakon Adelsteen	Norwegian
Hanyang	British
Hwaiyuen	Chinese
Kiang-shing	Chinese
Kiang-foo	Chinese
Kiang-pian	Chinese
Kiang-teen	Chinese
Kiang-wae	Chinese
Lily	British
Malabar	for London, &c.
Paokong	British
Ping-on	American
Sestos	for London, &c.
Shanghai	British
Stentor	for London, &c.
Standard	British
Tahyew	Chinese
Ta-yue-fung	American
*Teheran	British
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Tunsin	British
Yungning	Chinese

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Anglo Norman	British barque
Carrie Clark	—— ship
Cingalese	British barque
Commerce	for New York
Fantasie	British barque
Flying Scud	British barque
Formosa	British ship
Haydn Brown	American barque
Hieronimus	British brig
J. R. Worcester	for New York
Kepler	German barque
Kolga	British barque
Meridian	Siamese barque
Mount Lebanon	British schooner
Paul Jones	American ship
Serapis	for London
Star of China	for London
Sumatra	British ship
Taitsing	for London
Thermopylæ	for London
Titania	for London
Vale of Nith	British barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Hornet	H. M. gun-vessel
Kua Hsing	Chinese light-tender
Monongahela	U. S. corvette
Morgo	Russian gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 13, 1878.
At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Prices. Highest. Cash.	Prices. Lowest. Cash.	Chinese Names.
Butcher Meat.				肉食
Bacon, English,	lb.	400	350	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured	"	300	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow,	"	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	180	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned,	catty	150	140	鹹牛肉
" Roast,	"	160	140	燒牛肉
" Soup,	"	110	100	湯肉
" Steak,	"	160	140	牛肉耙
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh,	each	330	300	牛脷
" " corned	"	330	310	鹹牛脷
" Head,	"	550	500	牛頭
" Heart,	"	160	140	牛心
" Hump, Salt	catty	160	140	牛肩
" Feet,	each	50	40	牛脚
" Kidneys,	"	90	70	牛腰
" Tail,	"	110	100	牛尾
" Liver,	catty	100	90	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet,	set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American,	lb.	300	280	花旗火腿
" Chinese,	"	200	180	金華火腿
" English	"	360	340	來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	"	180	160	羊牌骨
" Leg,	"	180	160	羊肫
" Shoulder,	"	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	60	50	猪腸
" Feet,	"	100	90	猪脚
" Fry,	"	110	100	猪雜
" Head,	"	80	70	猪頭
" Heart,	each	50	40	猪心
" Kidneys,	"	70	60	猪腰
" Liver,	lb.	110	100	猪肝
Pork, Chop,	catty	160	150	猪牌骨
" Corned,	"	160	150	鹹猪肉
" Leg,	"	160	150	猪肫
" Fat or Lard,	"	120	110	猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	set	400	350	羊頭脚
" Heart,	each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys,	"	80	70	羊腰
" Liver,	"	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	"	$2	$1.30	猪仔
Sweet Bread,	catty	140	130	牛核
Veal,	"	160	140	牛仔肉
Poultry.				生口
Capons,	catty	250	180	鐵鷄
Doves,	each	110	100	班鳩
Ducks,	catty	140	130	鴨
Eggs, Hen	doz.	100	—	鷄蛋
Fowls,	catty	200	180	鷄
Geese,	"	150	140	鵝
Pheasants, Canton, live,	pair	$1.75	1.50	省城山鷄
Pigeons,	each	150	140	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton	"	750	700	省城家兎
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	400	300	火鷄公
" Hen,	"	300	280	火鷄嬤
Fish.				海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new	per hundred	200	180	肚魚乾
Bream,	catty	100	90	鯽魚
Catfish,	"	80	70	鱯魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	140	—	鹹鱍魚
Crabs,	"	140	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	100	80	墨魚
Dace,	"	70	60	土鯪魚
Dog Fish,	"	60	50	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor	"	80	70	海鰻
" Fresh water	"	160	110	淡水鱔
" Yellow	"	120	110	黃鱔
File Fish,	"	100	90	剝皮洋
Fresh Fish, Large	"	160	—	大鮮魚
" Small	"	110	100	鮮魚仔
Frogs,	"	120	110	田鷄
Garoupa,	"	130	120	石班魚
Gudgeon,	"	90	80	白峇魚
Gurnard,	"	110	100	紅角
Haddock,	"	90	80	黃美鱗
Herrings, fresh	"	100	90	黃濟
" smoked	box	$1.00	—	烟黃濟
Live Fish,	catty	140	130	生魚
Lobsters,	"	110	100	龍蝦
Mullet,	"	80	60	鯔魚
" Red	"	100	90	魟魚紅
Parrot Fish,	"	120	110	鷄公魚
Perch,	"	80	70	頭鱸
Pike,	"	130	—	鱖魚
Plaice,	"	90	80	花破鏡
Pomfret, White	"	140	130	白鯧
Pomfret, Black	"	110	100	黑鯧
Prawns,	"	130	110	明蝦
Ray,	"	70	60	魟琶沙
Rock Fish,	"	100	90	石狗公
Rosch,	"	100	90	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	120	110	鰛魚
Salt Fish,	"	110	100	鹹魚
Skate,	"	80	70	鯆魚
Shark, young	"	60	50	鯊魚
Shrimps,	"	80	70	蝦
Snappes,	catty	120	110	立魚
Soles, Fresh	"	110	100	榷沙魚
Tench,	"	100	90	鯽魚
Turtles, small, fresh water	"	300	250	脚魚
Whiting,	"	160	—	白青
Fruits.				菓子
Alcurites,	catty	60	50	石栗
Bananas, fragrant,	"	50	40	香蕉
Carrambola,	"	40	30	三棱
Chestnuts,	"	100	—	風栗
Citron,	"	100	60	香緣
Cocoanuts	each	50	40	椰子
Currants,	bottle	320	—	細葡提
Dates,	bottle	500	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400	無花菓乾
Guavas,	catty	70	60	花枯
Lemons, China,	"	60	50	檸檬
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	180	荔枝乾
" Common,	"	40	30	玉荷包
" Green,	"	40	30	荔枝
" Viscid,	"	100	80	糯米柿荔枝
Limes, Singapore,	"	200	180	星架波檸子
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	400	300	龍眼乾
Mangoes, Canton,	catty	40	30	省城芒菓
" Manila,	each	90	80	呂宋芒菓
Mangosteen, Singapore,	each	40	30	山竹子
Musk Melons,	catty	40	30	香瓜
Olives, green,	"	100	80	青白欖
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang	catty	150	120	省橙
Papaw,	"	60	50	木瓜
Peaches, Eagle beaked,	"	200	—	鷹嘴桃
Pears, Russet,	"	40	30	沙梨
Pine-apples,	each	50	45	波羅
Plantains, common	catty	25	20	沙香
Plums, Red,	"	40	30	紅梅
" Juicy,	"	60	50	鵝骨李
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	255	乾梅
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	埃梘乾
Rose Apples,	catty	60	—	葡萄
Tamarinds,	"	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	110	100	核桃
Water Melon,	"	20	—	西瓜
Whompee,	"	35	30	黃皮
" Sweet	"	100	80	甜黃皮
Water Chestnuts,	"	100	80	馬蹄
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	40	30	竹筍
Beans, sprout,	catty	20	16	芽菜
" French,	"	120	—	邊豆
" Long, Dolichos,	"	40	30	豆角
Beet Root,	each	25	20	紅菜頭
Bottle Gourd,	"	25	20	葫蘆瓜
Brassica,	"	35	30	白菜
Brinjals,	catty	25	20	紅茄
Cabbage,	each	150	60	香港椰菜
" Shanghai	"	150	60	上海椰菜
Carrots,	catty	80	—	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese,	"	80	—	本地芹菜
Chillies, Dried,	"	100	80	辣椒乾
" Green,	"	40	30	青花椒
" Red,	"	60	50	紅辣椒
Cucumbers,	"	20	—	黃瓜
Curry Stuff, English,	"	60	50	加厘材料
Egg Plant,	"	20	—	矮瓜
Garlic,	"	30	25	蒜頭
Ginger,	"	25	20	薑
" Young	"	35	30	子薑
Gourd, snake	"	20	—	絲瓜
Green Sprouts	"	25	20	芥蘭菜
Lettuce, English	each	10	—	玖國生菜
" Chinese	catty	70	60	唐人生菜
Maize, Green Corn,	each	40	30	粟米
Mint,	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Okras,	catty	40	30	毛茄
Onions, Bombay	"	120	110	洋葱頭
" Green	"	40	30	生葱
Parsley, Chinese,	"	60	60	芫荽
" English,	bunch	10	5	洋芫荽
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	50	40	澳門薯仔
" Japanese,	"	35	30	日本薯仔
" Shanghai,	"	35	30	上海薯仔
" Sweet,	"	15	12	番薯
Pumpkins,	"	12	10	金瓜
Purslane,	"	25	20	猪仔菜
Radishes, White,	"	30	20	白蘿蔔仔
Scallions,	"	25	20	蔥菜
Seaamum,	"	80	70	白芝蔴
Shalots,	"	50	40	乾葱
Spinach,	"	20	15	莧菜
Squash, bottle	"	20	15	節胡
" bitter	catty	20	15	苦瓜
Taro (U Tau)	"	40	30	芋頭
Tomatoes,	"	80	50	番茄
Turnips, Salt,	"	25	20	鹹蘿蔔
" Chinese,	"	30	20	蘿蔔
Water Cress,	bunch	20	10	水菜
Water Lily Roots,	catty	30	25	蓮藕
Yams,	"	40	30	大薯

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